

Donconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XIX.—NEW SERIES, No. 701.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1859.

PRICE UNSTAMPED. 5d.
STAMPED..... 6d.

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The Classes in Arithmetic, Mensuration, Drawing, Chemistry, English Language, French, and German; also a Ladies' French Class, will recommence on Monday, the 4th of April. Fee for the course, 5s. each Subject; two Subjects, 8s.
For further information and Tickets, apply to Mr. Cousens, at the Institution.

THE ASYLUM FOR FATHERLESS CHILDREN, REEDHAM, near-CROYDON.

(Late at Stamford Hill.)
A BAZAAR will be held in LONDON, in the middle of June, on behalf of the BUILDING FUND of the above Charity.
Contributions or articles for the sale, and special Donations to the Fund, are earnestly solicited, and will be gratefully received by the Secretaries, addressed to the office, 10, Poultry.
D. W. WIRE, Hon. Secs.
THOS. W. AVELING, Hon. Secs.
25th March, 1859.

RECOGNITION SERVICE.

TRINITY CHAPEL, TRINITY STREET, SOUTHWARK.
On TUESDAY, April 12, 1859 (by Divine permission) a PUBLIC MEETING will be held in the said Chapel, in RECOGNITION of the Rev. W. H. BOYNE as Pastor of the Church of Christ meeting therein.
Chair to be taken at Half-past Six o'clock.

The following Ministers are expected to give addresses on suitable topics:—The Revs. W. Barker, of Church-street, Blackfriars; W. P. Halford, of Bow; W. A. Blake, of Puddington; C. Box, of Woolwich; T. J. Cole, of Peckham; P. Dickerson, of Little Aisle-street; T. Field, of Shadwell; J. George, of Camberwell; W. Howison, of Walworth; T. Jones, of Blackheath; H. Millard, B.A., of Maze-pond; J. Russell, of Shoreditch; and G. Wyard, of Deptford. Other Ministers and brethren are expected to attend and aid.
Tea will be provided at Five o'clock precisely. Admission Sixpence each.

NEAPOLITAN EXILE FUND.

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The Marquis of Townshend
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The heavy expenses attendant on providing, in the most moderate manner, for a large body of exiles, who are almost all in a condition entirely destitute, induce the committee to entreat those persons who sympathise with their sufferings, and desire to assist them, to exert themselves to collect subscriptions without delay.
Contributions received by Messrs. Benson, Bouverie, and Co., 1, Pall-mall, East; at the Office, 118, Pall-mall, S.W.; and by all the London Bankers.
A. KINNAIRD, Treasurer.
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11, Pall Mall, S.W., April 2.

WANTED, in a quiet DISSENTING FAMILY, Twelve Miles from London, a superior NURSERY GOVERNESS, of decidedly religious principles, to take charge of Four Children under Nine Years of age.

Apply by letter, stating full particulars as to acquisitions, salary, &c., addressed to W., No. 4, Bream's buildings, Chancery-lane, W.C.

EDUCATIONAL HOME—A YOUNG LADY can be received as ARTICLED PUPIL, for three or four years into a FINISHING ESTABLISHMENT which is attended by superior Masters, and in which great attention is paid to the health and comfort of the inmates. Terms moderate.

Address, T. T. Post-office, Shapwick, near Bath.

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Apply, stating terms and reference, to Mr. Shephard, 9, George-street, Plymouth.

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TO GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS.—WANTED, by a respectable YOUNG MAN, a SITUATION as COUNTERMAN in either of the above trades. Three years' good character from his last employer.

Address, J. H., 88, Park-street, Camden-town, London.

PARTNER WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN, in the WHOLESALE WATCH MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, wishes to receive a PARTNER, active or otherwise, with about 2,000l. Capital.

Any one seeking a lucrative Business, will do well to inquire, stating proper name, W. G. S., Hickling's Library, Coventry.

TO DRAPERS DISPOSING of their BUSINESS, or to those TAKING a BUSINESS.—J. A. SMITH, DRAPER, MARKET PLACE, WATFORD, HERTS, Valuer of Drapers' Stocks generally, will be glad to forward Card of Terms to any one who wishes either to Buy or Sell a Stock. Twenty-five years' experience in the Trade, part of which in the Wholesale.

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APARTMENTS, 27 and 28, SURREY-STREET, STRAND.
Ladies, Gentlemen, or Families visiting London, will find the above Central, Comfortable, and Economical. Private suites of Rooms from 2s. per week. Bed, with Breakfast in the Coffee Room, which is large and commodious, 3s. per day; with plain Breakfast, 2s. 6d. T. PARKER, Proprietor.

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COALS.—By Screw and Railway.—HIGHBURY and KINGSLAND COAL DEPOTS.—LEA and COMPANY'S HETTON'S & HASWELL WALLSEND, the best House Coals, 23s. per ton, direct from the Collieries by screw-steamers; Hartlepool, 22s.; Silkestone, first class, 20s.; second class, 17s.; Clay Cross Main, first class, 19s.; second class, 18s.; Barnsley, 16s. per ton, net cash. Delivered, screened, to any part of London.—Address, LEA and CO., Chief Offices, North London Railway Stations, Highbury, Islington, and Kingsland.

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Every Pupil is, as far as possible, well grounded in English, trained to be quick at Accounts, and made to write a hand fit for Commercial purposes; while the Modern Languages, Chemistry, and Mechanics, are also liberally provided for.

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The Divisions of the School Year are equal. The Holidays are Eight Weeks in the year.

Plans of Study showing the Distribution of Time, also Reports of Conduct and Application, are regularly forwarded to Parents.

Certificates and Testimonials from some of the best English and Continental authorities will be submitted by the Principal, if requested; or references given to leading firms (English and Scotch), supporters of the School.

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FOR MUTUAL ASSURANCE ON LIVES, ANNUITIES, &c.

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MUTUAL ASSURANCE WITHOUT INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY.

On the 29th November last the total number of policies issued was 21,635.

The amount of Capital was £1,621,550 11s. 11d.

Amount paid for claims arising from death, and bonuses accrued thereon, £289,646 14s. 4d.

The gross annual income arising from premiums on 15,262 existing policies is £247,695 1 1

Annual abatement on the 10th November, 1857, to be continued for the five years ending in 1862 50,112 0 0

Add interest on invested capital £197,581 1 1

69,859 7 1

Total net annual income £295,431 8 2

The present number of members is 12,647.

At the Quinquennial Division of Profits made up to the 20th November, 1857, the computed value of assurances in Class IX, was £1,060,990 16 6

Assets in Class IX 1,445,125 0 0

Surplus or profit £384,934 3 11

The effect of the successful operation of the Society during the whole period of its existence may be best exhibited by recapitulating the declared surpluses at the four investigations made up to this time.

For the 7 years ending 1842 the Surplus was £22,074 11 6

.. 5 years .. 1847 26,122 8 3

.. 5 years .. 1852 22,061 18 4

.. 5 years .. 1857 345,034 3 11

Members whose premiums fall due on the 1st APRIL are reminded that the same must be paid within thirty days of that date.

The Prospectus, with the last Report of the Directors, with illustrations of the profits for the five years ending 20th November, 1857, may be had on application, by which will be seen that the reductions on the premiums are 11 per cent. to 25 per cent., and that in one instance the minimum is extinct. Instances of the bonuses are also given.

March, 1859.

JOSEPH MARSH, Esq.



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Payable, at the option of the Donors, within the present or the year ensuing, 1860.

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Mission House, Blomfield-street, E.C., April 6, 1859.

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Established A.D. 1844.
3, PAUL-MALL EAST, LONDON.
Capital Stock 100,000.

Parties desirous of INVESTING MONEY are requested to examine the Plan of the BANK OF DEPOSIT, by which a high rate of interest may be obtained with ample security. Deposits made by Special Agreement, may be withdrawn without notice.

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BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

32, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.
ABSTRACT OF THE TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT.
During the year 1858, 1,169 proposals for assurance were received, amounting to 274,150l., from which 981 policies were issued, assuring 222,290l.
Annual premiums upon the new business of the year 7,090l. 19s. 5d.
Annual income 58,388l.
Policies in force 8,108, assuring 1,650,553l.
Accumulated Fund 151,807l. 12s.
Deaths during the year, 75; Claims arising therefrom, including bonus, 16,260l. 15s. 6d., being less than that of the preceding year by 646l. 17s.
Since the commencement of the Company the amount paid to the widows and other representatives of deceased members is 79,142l. 3s. 9d.
JAMES INGLIS, Secretary.

ACCIDENTS ARE OF DAILY OCCURRENCE.

Insurance data show that One Person in every Fifteen is more or less injured by Accident yearly. An annual payment of 5l. secures a fixed allowance of 6l. per week in the event of injury, or 1,000l. in case of death, from accidents of every description.

By a policy in the

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.

which has already paid in compensation for Accidents 37,000l.
Forms of Proposal and Prospectuses may be had at the Company's Office, and at all the principal Railway Stations, where, also, Railway Accidents alone may be insured against by the Journey or year.NO CHARGE FOR STAMP DUTY.
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.
WILLIAM J. VIAN, SecretaryRailway Passengers' Assurance Company,
Office, 3, Old Broad-street, London. (E.C.)

THE SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

INSTITUTED 1837—INCORPORATED, 1848.

TRANSFER OF ASSURANCES.—The terms of this Society mark it as peculiarly suited to the case of the many persons who had assured in offices which have recently been discontinued, or may be seeking amalgamation, and who may now wish to transfer their assurances to an office of undoubted stability.

Although the former Policy may have subsisted for several years, it may generally be surrendered, or abandoned, with advantage even on the score of outlay, a new assurance of like amount being yet obtainable for the same, or a lower yearly premium.

A "Table of Rates" of all the offices will be found in the "Post Magazine Almanack" (page 61) which will serve to illustrate this statement. Thus—Suppose the case of a Policy for 500l. opened five years since at the age of 30, at a yearly premium of 12l. or 12l. 10s. which is a very usual rate. The age being now 35, a 500l. assurance can even yet be effected in the Scottish Provident Institution for a yearly premium of 11l. 14s. 2d. the assured having the additional benefit of any allowance he may get for surrender of the former policy.

The Scottish Provident Institution is the only office which combines in one scale of contributions the advantage of participation in the whole profits with moderate premiums.

EXAMPLE OF ANNUAL PREMIUM TO ASSURE 100l.

Age	25	30	35	40	45	50
£18 0	2 1 6	2 6 10	2 14 9	3 5 9	4 1 7	

Thus at age 30 a provision of 1,000l. can be secured for a yearly payment of 20l. 15s., which, if paid to most other mutual offices, would secure a Policy of 800l. only.

Reports containing full information and forms of proposal may be had at the Head Office, or from the London Branch, 66, Gracechurch-street, City, E.C.

JAMES WATSON, Manager.

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IMMEDIATE CASH ADVANCES.—Money

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THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XIX.—NEW SERIES, No. 701.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1859.

PRICE UNSTAMPED
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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

UNWHOLESOME STUFFING.

THE amendments on Sir John Trelawny's Church-rate Abolition Bill, which Lord John Russell has put upon the notice-book of the House of Commons, remind us of the garlic which certain foreign cooks have an inveterate propensity to thrust into the most wholesome dishes, no doubt upon some theory of their own that the human stomach was not made capable by nature of assimilating the food that goes into it, without the aid of that rather nasty comestible. Lord John has been brought round to a sort of constrained admission that the Throne, the Peerage, and our "glorious constitution," may continue to exist after compulsory rates for the maintenance of church fabrics and services have ceased to be. Repeated majorities in the House of Commons have at length hammered into his mind the notion that, perhaps, in the main, the motives which are quickened in men's hearts by the gospel will suffice to provide the means requisite to the public worship which the gospel enjoins. At any rate, he consents to make the experiment—but, like a convert whose faith is of a feeble and wavering character, he wishes to add to the force of the motives inspired by the gospel—just a dash—only a dash—of the more visible force of law. He has so long resisted every inducement to venture to sea, that now that circumstances drive him aboard of ship, he asks to be allowed to take with him, "a child's caul." He accepts, for certain ecclesiastical purposes, the voluntary principle, on condition that he may season it with the smallest grain of compulsion. Like the tallow-chandler who, when he disposed of his business, inserted a clause in the agreement that he should be at liberty to visit the premises on melting-days, so Lord John, in parting with the system of Church-rates, invents a legal provision which will serve to keep in his remembrance the flavour of what he surrenders. He reminds us of the man who, being under an imperative obligation to give up the habit of using profane language, wished to compromise with necessity by substituting the exclamatory but unmeaning phrase, "Dang it!"

Lord John's amendments are, of course, designed to break the fall which he imagines the Established Church will have when it is pushed from off the compulsory principle. They are the dry leaves, moss, and feathers, which his statesmanship desires to spread underneath the tree, to catch the young cuckoos who, when presently turned out of the nest, may not know how to use their wings. The intention of them is undeniably good—only they prove quite as undeniably that Lord John knows very little of "the workings of willinghood," to which he is about to commit some, at least, of the interests of the Church—and that his meddling is more officious than useful. We will briefly describe them, and append such brief comment as we think they demand.

In the first place, then, Lord John proposes to defer the day of total abolition to the first of January, 1861. This amendment, no doubt, is intended to give time to churchwardens and others to look round them, and make their arrangements with a view to meet the new order of things. To this we make no serious objection

—but we take leave to question whether it is either so wise or so kind as it seems to be. The last kiss is always a painful one, and only intensifies the bitterness of separation. A Church-rate consciously made for the last time will excite more feeling than swift and instant abolition would have done. No one prefers to have his head cut off by degrees—nor to look down a precipice for a minute or two before he is pushed over. We fear the interval will be mostly employed in any way rather than in preparation for an organised and systematic appliance of the voluntary principle. Perhaps, we shall not be far wrong in surmising that in a majority of instances the time of grace will be consumed in devising ingenious methods of escape—and that the nominally last rate will be enormous in its disproportion to the annual expenditure of the churchwardens. But we pass on.

The second of the proposed amendments, for the text of which we must refer our readers to another column, provides for the continuance of Church-rates in those parishes in which certain salaries may have been charged by law on the rate until the persons holding the offices to which such salaries have been appended cease to hold their official position. We take the meaning to be this. In some local Acts, and in certain Church Building Acts, divers parochial officers may have been appointed here and there for special purposes, and the rates prospectively charged with their salaries. They are to continue to receive their emoluments so long as they are in office, and for this purpose the rates upon which any such salaries have been charged by statute, are to be kept up until the present occupants of office have ceased. We apprehend that the number of parishes in which such permanent and legal provision has been made is not large—for we must not confound with these officers the clerk, sexton, and beadle, or any of the ordinary parochial staff, as the *Record* does; but surely it is absurd to keep up all the machinery of the Church-rate system, in order to ensure compensation to these few exceptional officials. If it is right that they should be paid as long as they remain in office, let them be paid out of the Poor's-rate or the County-rate—nothing could be easier or simpler. But when did any Whig prefer simplicity?

The third amendment relaxes the Mortmain Act in favour of those landlords who may desire to charge their estates within an extent to be limited by the Bill, for Church-rate purposes. Here we have the flavour of the garlic which the noble lord is so fond of. We shall not now restate the unfairness to the next generation which runs through this provision—nor the want of faith in the attachment of the members of the Established Church which it too plainly indicates. Neither shall we pretend to any fear that the permission given to landowners by this clause to saddle their estates with a rent-charge in *eternum*, will be operative to any appreciable extent. But we look with serious misgiving at any relaxation of the law of mortmain. We do not deem it wise to tamper with it at all—but if its restrictions are to be set aside in favour of one sect, why not of others? When we have done this for Protestant Episcopalians, are we not sure to be called upon to do the same for Roman Catholics? And after all, why should we thus embarrass ourselves, save to gratify the nervous timidity of men who, like Lord John Russell, are scared out of their wits unless they can see the gospel leaning upon law?

The amendment which creates the incumbent and churchwardens a body corporate to hold any funds contributed, or accruing, for Church-rate purposes, is adopted from Sir Arthur Elton, and will prove more objectionable, we suspect, to Churchmen than to Dissenters. It is far too loosely worded to be suffered to pass in its present shape, and seems to us to place in jeopardy the existing rights of vestries. But it is on the succeeding clauses that we would fix attention. They strike us as the most childish things we remember to have seen. Lord John, obliged to

consent that Churchmen shall henceforth rely upon the voluntary principle for those purposes which until now have been provided for by rates, must needs prescribe three collections to be made every year, and even fix the Sundays on which they shall be made. What a preposterous blunder! What gratuitous intermeddling! What a satire on the discretion and liberality of Church members! No wonder the *Record* kicks at these clauses as insulting! The *Record*, for once, is right. This is not *our* proposition. We had no hand in it. It is wholly Lord John's. We vastly prefer Sir John Trelawny's bill without a single of these so-called amendments. We aim to give freedom to the Church fully commensurate with the area of her self-sustentation. We protest against vexing her with all sorts of legal injunctions. Since she is to find the money, at least she can ask to be allowed to find it in her own way.

Nor have we, as the *Record* suspects, the least wish to appropriate what may be called the surplus revenue of the Ecclesiastical Commission to the purposes of Church-rates in the various parishes. On the contrary, we believe Lord John's provision to this effect will be as unachievable as it is needless. It will only diminish the vitality and activity of the Voluntary principle within the Church, and lead to a sort of jobbing, without achieving any proportionate benefit. It comes not of our malice, but of Lord John's unbelief.

But there! we need scarcely have commented on this new illustration of the noble lord's ecclesiastical statesmanship. Neither the amendments, we now learn, will be discussed again in the present Parliament. A Dissolution is at hand. Our proper business, for the few weeks, will lie with the constituents. If our work be well done, the abolition of Church-rates may yet be triumphantly accomplished within the present year.

THE LIBERATION SOCIETY AND THE IMPENDING DISSOLUTION.

The Executive of the Liberation Society have, we believe, been engaged during the last three weeks in preparing for both their approaching Triennial Conference and for an electoral appeal to the country, that they might be in readiness for either contingency. The result has shown the wisdom of the precaution, for, just as the Society's friends were on the point of receiving the requisite instructions for the appointment of delegates, it becomes needful to divert all their energies into another channel.

We understand that, in accordance with previous arrangement, the Conference, which was to have been held on the 3rd and 4th of May, will be postponed for a few weeks; so that undivided attention may be given to the work which has to be carried on among the constituencies, if the Voluntaries are to maintain their Parliamentary position, and to acquire that additional strength which, considering the growth of opinion in favour of their measures, they have a right to anticipate.

Our advice, therefore, to Dissenters of all shades, and to the friends of religious liberty generally, is to put themselves into immediate communication with the Electoral Committee of the Liberation Society—whether it be to give intelligence respecting the state of affairs in their own boroughs and counties—to ascertain how the present members have voted on ecclesiastical questions—to suggest suitable candidates—or to obtain accurate information respecting the measures affecting Voluntarism likely to come before a new Parliament.

The Committee will, no doubt, speedily communicate with all their supporters, but as every day of value there need be no waiting for a signal from head-quarters, but individual electors should everywhere be on the alert. Communications for the

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VOL. XIX.—NEW SERIES, No. 701.]

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

UNWHOLESOME STUFFING.

THE amendments on Sir John Trelawny's Church-rate Abolition Bill, which Lord John Russell has put upon the notice-book of the House of Commons, remind us of the garlic which certain foreign cooks have an inveterate propensity to thrust into the most wholesome dishes, no doubt upon some theory of their own that the human stomach was not made capable by nature of assimilating the food that goes into it, without the aid of that rather nasty comestible. Lord John has been brought round to a sort of constrained admission that the Throne, the Peerage, and our "glorious constitution," may continue to exist after compulsory rates for the maintenance of church fabrics and services have ceased to be. Repeated majorities in the House of Commons have at length hammered into his mind the notion that, perhaps, in the main, the motives which are quickened in men's hearts by the gospel will suffice to provide the means requisite to the public worship which the gospel enjoins. At any rate, he consents to make the experiment—but, like a convert whose faith is of a feeble and wavering character, he wishes to add to the force of the motives inspired by the gospel—just a dash—only a dash—of the more visible force of law. He has so long resisted every inducement to venture to sea, that now that circumstances drive him aboard of ship, he asks to be allowed to take with him, "a child's caul." He accepts, for certain ecclesiastical purposes, the voluntary principle, on condition that he may season it with the smallest grain of compulsion. Like the tallow-chandler who, when he disposed of his business, inserted a clause in the agreement that he should be at liberty to visit the premises on melting-days, so Lord John, in parting with the system of Church-rates, invents a legal provision which will serve to keep in his remembrance the flavour of what he surrenders. He reminds us of the man who, being under an imperative obligation to give up the habit of using profane language, wished to compromise with necessity by substituting the exclamatory but unmeaning phrase, "Dang it!"

Lord John's amendments are, of course, designed to break the fall which he imagines the Established Church will have when it is pushed from off the compulsory principle. They are the dry leaves, moss, and feathers, which his statesmanship desires to spread underneath the tree, to catch the young cuckoos who, when presently turned out of the nest, may not know how to use their wings. The intention of them is undeniably good—only they prove quite as undeniably that Lord John knows very little of "the workings of willinghood," to which he is about to commit some, at least, of the interests of the Church—and that his meddling is more officious than useful. We will briefly describe them, and append such brief comment as we think they demand.

In the first place, then, Lord John proposes to defer the day of total abolition to the first of January, 1861. This amendment, no doubt, is intended to give time to churchwardens and others to look round them, and make their arrangements with a view to meet the new order of things. To this we make no serious objection

—but we take leave to question whether it is either so wise or so kind as it seems to be. The last kiss is always a painful one, and only intensifies the bitterness of separation. A Church-rate consciously made for the last time will excite more feeling than swift and instant abolition would have done. No one prefers to have his head cut off by degrees—nor to look down a precipice for a minute or two before he is pushed over. We fear the interval will be mostly employed in any way rather than in preparation for an organised and systematic appliance of the voluntary principle. Perhaps, we shall not be far wrong in surmising that in a majority of instances the time of grace will be consumed in devising ingenious methods of escape—and that the nominally last rate will be enormous in its disproportion to the annual expenditure of the churchwardens. But we pass on.

The second of the proposed amendments, for the text of which we must refer our readers to another column, provides for the continuance of Church-rates in those parishes in which certain salaries may have been charged by law on the rate until the persons holding the offices to which such salaries have been appended cease to hold their official position. We take the meaning to be this. In some local Acts, and in certain Church Building Acts, divers parochial officers may have been appointed here and there for special purposes, and the rates prospectively charged with their salaries. They are to continue to receive their emoluments so long as they are in office, and for this purpose the rates upon which any such salaries have been charged by statute, are to be kept up until the present occupants of office have ceased. We apprehend that the number of parishes in which such permanent and legal provision has been made is not large—for we must not confound with these officers the clerk, sexton, and beadle, or any of the ordinary parochial staff, as the *Record* does; but surely it is absurd to keep up all the machinery of the Church-rate system, in order to ensure compensation to these few exceptional officials. If it is right that they should be paid as long as they remain in office, let them be paid out of the Poor's-rate or the County-rate—nothing could be easier or simpler. But when did any Whig prefer simplicity?

The third amendment relaxes the Mortmain Act in favour of those landlords who may desire to charge their estates within an extent to be limited by the Bill, for Church-rate purposes. Here we have the flavour of the garlic which the noble lord is so fond of. We shall not now restate the unfairness to the next generation which runs through this provision—nor the want of faith in the attachment of the members of the Established Church which it too plainly indicates. Neither shall we pretend to any fear that the permission given to landowners by this clause to saddle their estates with a rent-charge in *alternum*, will be operative to any appreciable extent. But we look with serious misgiving at any relaxation of the law of mortmain. We do not deem it wise to tamper with it at all—but if its restrictions are to be set aside in favour of one sect, why not of others? When we have done this for Protestant Episcopalians, are we not sure to be called upon to do the same for Roman Catholics? And after all, why should we thus embarrass ourselves, save to gratify the nervous timidity of men who, like Lord John Russell, are scared out of their wits unless they can see the gospel leaning upon law?

The amendment which creates the incumbent and churchwardens a body corporate to hold any funds contributed, or accruing, for Church-rate purposes, is adopted from Sir Arthur Elton, and will prove more objectionable, we suspect, to Churchmen than to Dissenters. It is far too loosely worded to be suffered to pass in its present shape, and seems to us to place in jeopardy the existing rights of vestries. But it is on the succeeding clauses that we would fix attention. They strike us as the most childish things we remember to have seen. Lord John, obliged to

consent that Churchmen shall henceforth rely upon the voluntary principle for those purposes which until now have been provided for by rate, must needs prescribe three collections to be made every year, and even fix the Sundays on which they shall be made. What a preposterous blunder! What gratuitous intermeddling! What a satire on the discretion and liberality of Church members! No wonder the *Record* kicks at these clauses as insulting! The *Record*, for once, is right. This is not *our* proposition. We had no hand in it. It is wholly Lord John's. We vastly prefer Sir John Trelawny's bill without a single of these so-called amendments. We aim to give freedom to the Church fully commensurate with the area of her self sustentation. We protest against vexing her with all sorts of legal injunctions. Since she is to find the money, the least she can ask is to be allowed to find it in her own way.

Nor have we, as the *Record* suspects, the least wish to appropriate what may be called the surplus revenue of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to the purposes of Church-rates in the poorer parishes. On the contrary, we believe Lord John's provision to this effect will be as mischievous as it is needless. It will only depress the vitality and activity of the Voluntary principle within the Church, and lead to endless jobbing, without achieving any proportionate benefit. It comes not of our malice, but of Lord John's unbelief.

But there! we need scarcely have commented on this new illustration of the noble lord's ecclesiastical statesmanship. Neither the Bill nor the amendments, we now learn, will be discussed again in the present Parliament. A Dissolution is at hand. Our proper business, for the next few weeks, will lie with the constituent bodies. If our work be well done, the abolition of Church-rates may yet be triumphantly accomplished within the present year.

THE LIBERATION SOCIETY AND THE IMPENDING DISSOLUTION.

The Executive of the Liberation Society have, we believe, been engaged during the last three weeks in preparing for both their approaching Triennial Conference and for an electoral appeal to the country, that they might be in readiness for either contingency. The result has shown the wisdom of the precaution, for, just as the Society's friends were on the point of receiving the requisite instructions for the appointment of delegates, it becomes needful to divert all their energies into another channel.

We understand that, in accordance with previous arrangement, the Conference, which was to have been held on the 3rd and 4th of May, will be postponed for a few weeks; so that undivided attention may be given to the work which has to be carried on among the constituencies, if the Voluntaries are to maintain their Parliamentary position, and to acquire that additional strength which, considering the growth of opinion in favour of their measures, they have a right to anticipate.

Our advice, therefore, to Dissenters of all shades, and to the friends of religious liberty generally, is to put themselves into immediate communication with the Electoral Committee of the Liberation Society—whether it be to give intelligence respecting the state of affairs in their own boroughs and counties—to ascertain how the present members have voted on ecclesiastical questions—to find suitable candidates—or to obtain accurate information respecting the measures affecting Voluntaryism likely to come before a new Parliament.

The Committee will, no doubt, speedily communicate with all their supporters, but as every day is of value there need be no waiting for a signal from head-quarters, but individual electors should everywhere be on the alert. Communications for the

Electoral Committee may, we learn, be addressed either Dr. Foster, or Mr. J. Carvell Williams, 2, Serjeant's Inn, Fleet-street, London.

THE CHURCH-RATE QUESTION.

The early dissolution of Parliament will put an end to all practical legislation. The further progress of Sir John Trelawny's Abolition Bill will be arrested for the present.* The Parliamentary supporters of the hon. baronet will, in a few days, be before their constituents, and that, as well as other questions, is remitted to the electoral body. It is scarcely necessary to urge that the question be not lost sight of in those early conferences between electors and candidates which precede the appeal to the polling-booth.

The Duke of Marlborough has made no further progress with his ridiculous measure in the Upper House. Wiser friends have probably counselled that it shall be quietly abandoned. The noble duke's proposal of a select committee to inquire into the mode of assessment and collection of Church-rates may have been put forward to cover his retreat. That is of course now postponed.

CHURCH-RATES ABOLITION BILL.

AMENDMENTS TO BE PROPOSED BY LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

In committee on the Church-rates Abolition Bill, Lord John Russell will move the following amendments and clauses:—

Clause 1, page 1, line 11, leave out "passing of this act," and insert "first day of January one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one."

Clause 3, page 2, lines 1 and 2, leave out "passing of this act," and insert "first day of January one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one."

Clause 2, add at end:

(Or to pay salaries changed upon Church-rates.)

Provided also, That in any parish where, before the passing of this act, the salary of any person holding office or employment has been lawfully charged upon or made payable out of Church-rates to be made and levied in such parish, such rates may be made and levied as heretofore for the purpose of paying such salary to the person entitled at the time of the passing of this act to receive the same, so long as such person shall continue to hold such office or employment, but no longer.

To add the following clauses:

(Rent-charges given to incumbent and churchwardens to be valid, notwithstanding the Mortmain Act.)

Any rent-charge may be given by will to the incumbent and churchwardens of any parish and their successors, upon trust for maintaining the fabric of the church, and for providing things necessary for the celebration of Divine service therein, and such gift shall be good and valid, the provisions of the Act 9, Geo. II., c. 36, or any other law against alienations in mortmain or dispositions whereby land may become alienable, to the contrary notwithstanding: provided always, that the amount of such rent-charge, or of all such rent-charges, if there be more than one given to any one church, shall not exceed the yearly sum of pounds.

(Incumbent and churchwardens to be a body corporate for certain purposes.—Description of churchwardens in law proceedings, &c.)

For taking, holding, and recovering any rent-charge given for the purposes aforesaid, and also for taking, holding, and recovering any other property for the like purposes, and for recovering any pew-rents, the incumbent and churchwardens of any parish shall be a body corporate with perpetual succession, and in all actions, suits, indictments, and other proceedings by and against the churchwardens of any parish, it shall be sufficient to describe them as churchwardens of the parish for which they shall act, and to name the parish, without describing them by name; and no action or suit, indictment, or other proceeding shall cease, abate, or be discontinued, quashed, impeded, or defeated by the death of the churchwardens described in any such proceeding, or by their removal from or by the expiration of their office.

(Voluntary contributions twice a year to be collected for church repairs, and for things necessary for Divine Service.)

The churchwardens of every parish shall, upon two Sundays in every year, that is to say, upon Easter Sunday and upon the Sunday before Christmas Day, in such parish collect voluntary contributions of money for maintaining the fabric of the church, and for providing things necessary for celebrating Divine service therein, and the incumbent and the churchwardens for the time being shall, from time to time, as occasion may require, apply the money so collected to the purposes aforesaid.

(Voluntary contributions to be collected once a year for repairing churches in England and Wales.)

The churchwardens of every parish shall, upon the first Sunday of October in every year, in such parish collect voluntary contributions of money for maintaining the fabric of the churches in England and Wales, and shall forthwith pay the money so collected to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, and the said commissioners shall from time to time carry over all such money, together with all accumulations of interest produced by and arising therefrom, to a separate fund or account, to be called "The Fund for Church repairs," and on the application in writing of the incumbent and churchwardens of any parish for the time being, setting forth grounds for their application satisfactory to them the said commissioners shall, by payments out of such fund to the said incumbent and churchwardens, to be by them, as occasion may require, applied to the purposes last aforesaid, make additional provision for maintaining the fabric of the churches in England and Wales in parishes where such assistance is most required, to such amount and in such manner as the said commissioners shall from time to time, after due inquiry in that behalf, deem fit, any law or statute to the contrary notwithstanding.

All such sums of money, and all interest thereof, or of

* The bill was yesterday withdrawn.

any part thereof, now or at any time hereafter in the hands or at the disposal of the said commissioners, as are not otherwise by law appropriated, shall be and the same are hereby declared to be applicable, and shall be applied, at the discretion of the Commissioners, in the manner following (that is to say):—For providing, in such manner and proportion, and subject to such regulations, as the said commissioners shall deem fit, things necessary for divine service in the church of any parish, and also for the payment of the salary of the parish clerk or sexton, and also for defraying the expenses of rebuilding, enlarging, or repairing any church, or of fencing and maintaining any churchyard in any parish.

(Interpretation clause.)

The following words and expressions shall bear the meaning hereby assigned to them, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction (that is to say):

Words importing the singular number only shall include the plural number, and words importing the plural number only shall include the singular number;

Words importing the masculine gender only shall include females;

The word "church" shall include a chapel, or any other building for the celebration of Divine service according to the rites of the church of England and Ireland as by Law established;

The words "fabric of the church" shall not include the fabric of the chancel of the church.

The word "parish" shall include a chapelry and every separate district for ecclesiastical purposes.

(Act to extend only to England and Wales.)

This act shall extend only to that part of the United Kingdom called England and Wales.

NATIVE RELIGION IN INDIA.

The Secretary of State for India has addressed a letter to the Governor-General, on the subject of native religion. Lord Stanley says:—

Among the proceedings of the Legislative Council which have recently been received, are two petitions presented by certain missionaries, the one praying for the repeal of the regulations of the Bengal and Madras codes, by which the general superintendence of lands granted for support of mosques and temples is vested in the officers of Government; the other praying for a legislative measure for the suppression of all cruel and inhuman practices at the Hindoo festival of the Churruck Poojah.

It is evident that the total withdrawal of all interference on the part of Government with the religious institutions of the people of India has not been completed; and, indeed, it is difficult to perceive how such a result can be fully attained so long as a law, which declares it to be the duty of the Board of Revenue and its subordinate officers to take care that all endowments of land, or of the land revenue, made for the maintenance of religious establishments be duly appropriated to the purpose for which they were destined by the Government or individuals by whom such endowments were made, remains in force.

Respecting the degree of protection to be afforded to the religious institutions of the people of India, the sentiments of her Majesty's Government are essentially those of the Court of Directors. It is the duty of the Government of India to see that those institutions "enjoy the equal and impartial protection of the law;" but it is not called upon to provide specially for their management or superintendence by its own officers. It appears, then, to her Majesty's Government that the repeal of the regulations in question, or such parts of them as relate to the management of religious endowments, should no longer be delayed, provision being made at the same time for an appeal to the established courts of justice in all disputes relating to the appointment and succession to the management of Hindoo and Mahomedan religious institutions, and to the control and applications of their funds. I request that you will take the necessary steps for bringing the subject under the consideration of the Legislative Council.

In presenting the petition for a legislative enactment to suppress cruel and inhuman practices at the Churruck Poojah, the member for the Lower Provinces of Bengal referred to an opinion of the Court of Directors, to the effect that endeavours for the suppression of the cruelty of the festival should be based on the exertion of influence rather than upon any act of authority. In accordance with this view, her Majesty's Government would be disposed to leave the remedy, as suggested by the Lieutenant-governor of Bengal, to the progress of education and its legitimate effects, were any hope held out of the discontinuance, within a reasonable time, of these public exhibitions of cruelty. Of this, however, there seems to be but little prospect, so long as those who engage in them are left in ignorance of the light in which such exhibitions are viewed by the Government.

In the Presidency of Bombay the practice of hook-swinging has been suppressed by order of the Government, and (according to the reports of the district magistrates) without any dissatisfaction on the part of the general population.

In the Madras Presidency, the sense of Government has been marked by the insertion, as opportunity occurred, in sundries for lands appropriated to the support of religious festivals, of a clause declaring that forfeiture will follow any repetition of the practice of hook-swinging, and in several parts of the Presidency the practice has entirely ceased.

It is in Bengal chiefly that the revolting ceremonies connected with the festival most extensively prevail, and that the efforts made to discountenance them have been attended with the least success.

Although the suppression of a cruel and demoralising public spectacle is a fit subject for legislation, it is not the intention of her Majesty's Government, in the foregoing remarks, to press upon you any immediate legislative interference in the matter. It appears to them, however, that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal might be instructed to take advantage of such opportunities as may occur of discountenancing the practice as far as in his power. Possibly, a provision hostile to the cruelties of the festival may be inserted in leases of Government lands, or of lands under the management of Government officers; the sympathies of influential landed proprietors, and other members of the native community, may be enlisted in the same direction; and other means, such as will often be found in the course of official administration,

may also be taken, of making known the views of the public authorities in regard to such exhibitions, without causing alarm as to the intentions of the Government, or producing dissatisfaction in the minds of the people. Should such measures fail to produce any perceptible diminution of the practice, it will then be necessary to consider whether the Government is not called upon to take more decided steps for putting an end to observances so flagrantly opposed to the dictates of common humanity.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS BILL.—On Thursday afternoon a meeting of the City clergy and other incumbents in the old archdeaconry of London who are Fellows of Sion College, was held in the great hall, "to consider the desirability of petitioning Parliament on the subject of a bill introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. Dillwyn, the effect of which, if passed into law, will be not merely to deprive the education given at many endowed schools of its Church of England character, but to qualify Dissenters to become trustees and even masters of such schools." The requisition calling the meeting was signed by the Revs. J. B. Deane, rector of St. Martin's Outwich; James Jackson, vicar of St. Sepulchre; W. H. Milman, rector of St. Augustine and St. Faith; W. Rogers, incumbent of St. Thomas, Charterhouse; J. M. Rodwell, rector of Ethelburga; Michael Gibbs, vicar of Christ Church, Newgate-street; W. C. F. Webber, perpetual curate of St. Botolph, Aldersgate; and Robert Dear, rector of St. Mary Woolnoth. The Rev. William Scott, incumbent of Christ Church, Hoxton, presided. Several speeches in condemnation of the measure were made, in the course of which its dangerous character to the church was pointed out. On the motion of the Rev. J. B. Deane, seconded by the Rev. Michael Gibbs, petitions to Parliament, praying that it may not pass into law, were unanimously adopted.

THE DIOCESE OF OXFORD.—The "whitewashing" address lately sent to the Bishop of Oxford by the archdeacons, rural deans, &c., of his diocese, on the subject of Puseyism, has called forth a remonstrance from a large number of his Lordship's less dignified clergy. The remonstrance asserts that there is much to fear from the Romanising tendency of what his Lordship does and sanctions.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM IN FRANCE.—M. Robineau, minister of the Protestant Established Church at Angers, France, (nephew of the late Adolph Monod), has been deposed from the ministry on account of his having become a Baptist. His congregation have followed him and formed a free church, refusing government aid.

THE JEWS IN AUSTRIA.—The ordinance by which Christian servants are prohibited to serve in Jewish families is likely to be rescinded in Vienna and in some of the provincial capitals, but it will be carried out to the very letter in Lemberg, where the so-called "Ghetto" (separate quarter for the Jews) has been re-established by Count Golouchowsky, the priest-ridden Stadtholder of the province of Galicia. Letter from Vienna.

NEW AUSTRALIAN BISHOPS.—Her Majesty's Government have given their consent to the erection of two new bishoprics—namely, the bishopric of Brisbane (Moreton Bay), and the bishopric of Goulburn (New South Wales). Towards each of these new sees the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts has contributed 1,000*l*.

THE PERSECUTIONS IN SYRIA.—Sir Culling Eardley has received the following satisfactory letter from the Foreign Office:—

Foreign Office, March 23, 1859.

Sir,—With reference to your letter of the 2nd ult., I am directed by the Earl of Malmesbury to inform you, that her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople has remonstrated strongly with the Porte on the subject of the persecution to which Protestant Christians are subjected in Syria: and that, in consequence, Vizierial letters have been addressed to the Pachas of Sidon and Damascus, ordering them to afford the same protection and justice to the Sultan's Protestant subjects as to those of other religious persuasions.

I am, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant,
Sir C. Eardley, Bart. E. HAMMOND.

GAVAZZI RIOTS IN GALWAY.—The visit of Signor Gavazzi to the town of Galway, where the population is almost exclusively of the Roman Catholic persuasion, has been followed by an outbreak which at one time assumed a very alarming aspect. According to the report in the *Vindicator*, a Roman Catholic paper, Gavazzi lectured on Tuesday, and on Wednesday, in proceeding through the city, accompanied by Mr. Brownrigg, met with rather a warm reception. "This region," says the reporter, "is much too Catholic for these brothers. The saints were roughly handled, and Gavazzi was obliged to take refuge in the police-barracks. By four in the afternoon the excitement had risen to a high pitch among the lower order of the populace, and a number of Protestant clergymen and Scripture-readers, who were assembled with Gavazzi, were hooted and pelted at with stones, sods of turf, and every description of missiles. The Rev. Messrs. Ashton, Caldwell, Lewis, and M'Manus, received very severe treatment. A Scripture-reader named O'Connor received two blows from stones on the head, from which he bled profusely; he took refuge in a shop, but the cries of the mob were so violent that he was ejected into the street, and under the shelter of a single policeman, ran for his life to the police-barracks, where he is receiving medical attendance. The Rev. Mr. Caldwell, who was with him, ran off through the crowd, and getting a little in advance of them, found shelter within the county gaol. In the meantime, Gavazzi, who had taken shelter somewhere that no one knew where but himself, issued forth, and, accompanied by a clergyman,

made a race out towards the west for the residence of the Rev. Mr. Brownrigg, and was hotly pursued by the great body of the infuriated crowd; but he had made his appearance in retreat before they had heard of it. As soon as they did, they rushed down in that direction, but by the judicious arrangements of the police authorities they were effectually cut off from pursuing him, which if they had succeeded in doing, the results would have been desperate, if not fatal. Forty policemen with fixed bayonets, were drawn across the end of Dominick-street, adjoining Bridge-street, one facing in the direction of Claddagh, to prevent the wild denizens of that locality from joining the populace in town; the other facing into town, to prevent the pursuit of Gavazzi."

Religious Intelligence.

THE REV. JOHN JAMES, of Bow, North Devon, has accepted a cordial invitation from the church and congregation worshipping in Stockwell Head Chapel, Hincley, Leicestershire, and commenced the labours of the pastorate on the 27th ult.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, WITHAM.—The Rev. John Dewar, of Liverpool, has accepted a cordial and unanimous invitation to the pastorate in connexion with the above church, and intends to commence his stated labours at Witham on the first Sabbath in May.

THE LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY AND CHINA.—The friends of the society will be gratified to learn that the directors have secured the services of several well qualified missionaries for China, six of whom, at the least, will leave England for that important field of labour during the summer.—*Missionary Chronicle.*

BRILL, BUCKS.—The Rev. Charles Hardie, formerly missionary of the London Missionary Society, having received a very cordial and unanimous invitation to become pastor of the Congregational Church in Brill, Buckinghamshire, commenced his stated labours there on Sabbath, March 27th, under very encouraging circumstances.

LECTURE ON INDIA.—On Tuesday evening last, a Lecture on India was delivered at Cow-lane Chapel, by Mr. J. Templeton. The lecture was illustrated by a variety of dissolving views, and was both interesting and amusing. The lecturer displayed great talent in his explanations of the various views, and kept up the attention of his audience till the close, when a vote of thanks was accorded to him by acclamation.—*Coventry Herald.*

CONGREGATIONAL PASTORS' INSURANCE AID SOCIETY.—The fifth anniversary of the above society was held at the Congregational Library on Wednesday, March 23rd, the chair being occupied by Edward Swaine, Esq., the treasurer. The report was of a gratifying and encouraging character and contained some interesting extracts from the correspondence, showing how highly the assistance of the Society is valued by those who receive it. The usual resolutions were adopted, and the ministers and gentlemen by whom they were supported, expressed deep interest in the institution and earnest solicitude for its more extended support.

AIREDALE (INDEPENDENT) AND HORTON (BAPTIST) COLLEGES.—On Friday evening, March 25, the students of Airedale College entertained their brethren the students of Horton College. Several ministers, in addition to the tutors of the first-named institution, were present on the occasion; who in the course of the evening threw out many valuable hints on points immediately connected with the work of the ministry. Some of these were taken up by the students and warmly discussed. It is believed that by the interchange of good feeling—for which the meeting afforded ample opportunity—and by a more thorough appreciation of the work they had undertaken, all were stimulated and encouraged to prosecute their preparatory studies with renewed vigour.

SUNDAY EVENING SPECIAL SERVICES.—The attendance at St. James's Hall was, as usual, overflowing on Sunday last. The sermon was preached by the Rev. John Graham, of Craven Chapel; Acts viii. 8: "And there was great joy in that city."—Exeter Hall was well filled with a working-class congregation. The preacher was the Rev. J. C. Miller, D.D., Honorary Canon of Worcester, and Rector of St. Martin's, Birmingham; a clergyman who has from the first been one of the most active promoters of the special services movement. He preached from John viii. 44, "He is a liar," the subject of the sermon being "Satan's Lie about Christ's Religion."—There was an overwhelming congregation at St. Paul's, more than the ordinary number of persons having been attracted by the announcement that the services will terminate at the close of the present month. Full choral service was performed, and the sermon was preached by Archdeacon Hale. Archdeacon Sinclair will preach next Sunday.—At Westminster Abbey there was a full congregation; the sermon was preached by the Rev. Richard Burgess, B.D., Rector of Upper Chelsea, and Prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON IN AN OMNIBUS YARD.—The "Favourite" omnibus-yard at Islington was, on Sunday evening, the scene of a very interesting gathering on the occasion of a special religious service, at which the Bishop of London preached to a large congregation of the omnibus men and their wives and families. The service was held in the shed or coach-house, capable of accommodating 350 persons, which was provided with seats for the interesting and unique congregation. Besides the omnibus men, there were a goodly number of visitors.

The building was, in fact, filled to overflowing. We noticed the Rev. Daniel Wilson, the Vicar of Islington, and the Rev. J. Hambleton. The Rev. Henry Allon, Minister of Union Chapel (Independent), was also present. Precisely at eight o'clock the Bishop entered the building, and the service was commenced with a hymn. The Rev. Mease Thomas, Secretary of the Colonial Church and School Society (who acts as Honorary Chaplain to the omnibus men), read the Litany service, together with the Prayer for Parliament, and the General Thanksgiving. A second hymn was then sung, after which the Bishop read John vi., being the Gospel of the day. Having then offered up prayer, he preached a very forcible and earnest sermon from the fourteenth verse of the above-named chapter, which was listened to with breathless silence from beginning to end. This is the second time the Bishop of London has preached at this yard.

CLIFTON CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, ASYLUM-ROAD, PECKHAM.—The laying of the foundation-stone of Clifton Congregational Chapel, which is being erected in the Asylum-road, Peckham, took place on Monday, the 28th inst. A large and spacious tent put up for the occasion was early occupied by a numerous and highly respectable assemblage of spectators. Amongst those present were Samuel Morley, Esq., the Revs. J. Burnet, of Camberwell, Dr. Massie, Mr. Wilson, late of Aberdeen, Mr. Betts, of Hanover Chapel, Peckham, Mr. Gilbert, Erith. A hymn having been sung Dr. Massie engaged in prayer, after which Mr. Bird, who has subscribed liberally towards the fund, presented the silver trowel to Mr. Morley, who there-after proceeded to the performance of the ceremony by spreading the mortar in the usual manner—a bottle, containing a report of the history of the origin and progress of the efforts made for the erection of this edifice, together with a list of the Building Committee, and copies of the Dissenting newspapers, was deposited; and the stone being lowered to its proper position, Mr. Morley gave it a few taps with a mallet, applied the level, and then, taking his stand on the newly laid stone, addressed the assembly in a neat and appropriate speech. The Rev. Mr. Burnet made some practical remarks bearing on the special object of the meeting. The ceremony having been concluded by prayer, offered by the Rev. Charles Gilbert, the company separated. The building has been designed by Mr. Moffat Smith, of Manchester. It is in the Gothic style of architecture, having a beautiful front, with a large five-light traceried window, and will accommodate about 400 persons in the area, 100 in an end gallery, and provision has been made for the erection at a future period of side galleries capable of seating an additional 200. In the evening a social tea-meeting was held in Arthur-street Chapel, where the congregation has hitherto worshipped; after which there was a public meeting presided over by Mr. Morley, when a report was read by Mr. Nimmo. It would appear that it was originated by and connected with the Home Missionary Society. Commencing with about 10 persons, it now counts about 60 members, and 150 to 200 regular attendants, consisting almost exclusively of the poorer classes. The members of the congregation recognised from the first the necessity of providing a suitable place of worship in this populous district; and, with the promise of assistance to the extent of 300*l.* from the London Chapel Building Society, they immediately set about collecting the necessary funds, but were unable to raise a sum sufficient to entitle them to the promised grant. The project was almost given up in despair, and the pastor, seeing no hope of his expectations being realised, had resigned his charge, with a view to transferring his labours to one of our colonies, when it was resolved to make a fresh effort to raise 200*l.* among themselves, the sum required to enable them to obtain the grant. Their pastor was desired to withdraw his resignation for one year. We are glad to say that the amount has been subscribed, thus making in all 800*l.* collected by the congregation, which, together with the 300*l.*, makes up the total they now have to 1,100*l.*, leaving still to be collected about 500*l.*; and this they anticipate being able, by a contemplated bazaar, and the assistance of the public, to obtain by the time that the chapel will be opened for service. There is a Sabbath School in connexion with the congregation, numbering about 200 children. The chairman, after some remarks, intimated his intention to subscribe 25*l.* towards the funds for the erection of the chapel, but was so strongly impressed with the importance of having ample school accommodation forthwith supplied, that he challenged the congregation by promising to double his subscription if they should resolve to alter the plan so as to supply this desideratum. The Revs. Dr. Massie, Mr. Pigg, of Marlbro' Chapel, Mr. Wilson, and several of the neighbouring ministers and other gentlemen, also addressed the meeting, alluding to the great importance which was to be set upon the education of the young, and impressing on the congregation in forcible terms the necessity of accepting the challenge of the chairman. One or two gentlemen promised to increase their subscriptions on the same principle. A collection was made in aid of the Building Fund, which amounted to nearly 60*l.*, including the chairman's subscription of 25*l.* During the evening several anthems were performed by the choir.

The Edinburgh *Morning Journal* understands that the late William Dixon, Esq., of Gowan, has left a million sterling, the larger part of which goes to his only son, and the remainder to his daughter and some minor legatees.

Correspondence.

AUSTRIA AND THE COMING CONGRESS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Unless the electors of our country determine—and they are (since a dissolution of Parliament is about to take place) the parties who must decide the question—that the moral influence of this country shall not be given to support the oppression of Austria, we shall have that Power supported in all its iniquities and tyranny, and still have the people of Italy crushed under the iron heel of a Government, whose very name is expressive of the lowest cunning and the most cold-blooded cruelty, and at the same time of pretended regard for the people over whom it extends its paternal (!) hand.

It seems, therefore, the bounden duty of all friends of freedom, electors of the kingdom, to put into action those means which may obtain from the candidates to represent them in Parliament an expression of their opinion in the Congress to be held.

I shall write to every member of the borough and the counties where I have a vote, at once to know the determination of each. Let me entreat others to do the same.

Yours truly,
J. EPPS.

THE EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Next Sunday, in a large number of churches and chapels throughout the metropolis, some 200 ministers of the Gospel, of various denominations, will draw attention to the claims of the above association, the objects of which are briefly:—1. Abridgment of the hours of labour in all departments of industrial life, where necessary, especially on Saturday nights. 2. The adoption of a Saturday half-holiday where practicable. 3. The early payment of wages. 4. The rescue of shopkeepers and their assistants from the drudgery of Sunday trading. No formal collections will be made at these services, though the Society stands greatly in need of pecuniary help. Whether delicacy is carried too far in the matter, I will not pretend to decide. But there will no doubt be hundreds and thousands who will on Sunday next be anxious to contribute their mite to help on this great social reform. Will proper facilities be given them? None will be likely to carry their shillings and pence to the vestry; and unless arrangements are made by which these small sums may be dropped into a box, or something of the kind, the Association may lose a considerable and easy source of income. I would earnestly commend the matter to the attention of the ministers and deacons of places of worship where the claims of the Association are about to be advocated; and remain,

Yours faithfully,

AN ENEMY TO OVERWORK.

P.S. I ought to say that I have not the slightest personal connexion with the association in question.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

On Thursday, the Duke of MARLBOROUGH gave notice he should on that day week move for a select committee to inquire into the mode of assessment and collection of Church-rates.

The third reading of the Indictable Offences Bill was, on the motion of Lord CAMPBELL, postponed.

The Railway Transfer Ticket Bill passed through committee.

The LORD-CHANCELLOR, in moving the second reading of the Manslaughter Bill, explained that the object of the bill was to enable coroners to admit persons in certain cases charged with manslaughter to bail. The bill was read a second time.

The Vexatious Indictments Bill and the Evidence by Commission Bill were both read a third time and passed.

On Friday, there was a rather larger attendance of peers than usual, and the bar was crowded with members of the other House.

In reply to a question from Lord Stanley of Alderley, the Earl of MALMESBURY said that Lord Elgin had received no instructions with respect to the admission of salt into China, because it was thought better to leave the matter entirely in his discretion. But when the tariff came home, her Majesty's Government found that no arrangement had been made with regard to salt, and that it still remained a contraband article. When Mr. Bruce went out, about a month ago, he was charged to exert himself, with a view to have it put upon another footing, and he (Lord Malmesbury) understood Mr. Bruce believed that to be practicable.

Lord DERBY, in moving the adjournment of the House, trusted that his silence in the present state of affairs, would not be misconstrued. The vote of the House of Commons was one of so serious an importance that he had deemed it his duty to hold a consultation with his colleagues that morning as to the course to be pursued. He had also been honoured by an audience with her Majesty at Buckingham House, but he was not in a position to tell the House what had occurred. He thought he should best consult the public interests by delaying an explanation of his intentions until Monday.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

There was on Monday a very full attendance of peers on both sides of the House, the peeresses and strangers' galleries were well filled, and the space in front of the throne was thronged with the more privileged spectators. The Earl of Derby entered the house at ten minutes past five, when the expectation of the assemblage reached its height.

Lord DERBY, in order to make a statement on the present state of affairs, moved the adjournment of the House. It must be fresh, he said, in the memory of their lordships, that on Thursday night last the

Electoral Committee may, we learn, be addressed either Dr. Foster, or Mr. J. Carvell Williams, 2, Serjeant's Inn, Fleet-street, London.

THE CHURCH-RATE QUESTION.

The early dissolution of Parliament will put an end to all practical legislation. The further progress of Sir John Trelawny's Abolition Bill will be arrested for the present.* The Parliamentary supporters of the hon. baronet will, in a few days, be before their constituents, and that, as well as other questions, is remitted to the electoral body. It is scarcely necessary to urge that the question be not lost sight of in those early conferences between electors and candidates which precede the appeal to the polling-booth.

The Duke of Marlborough has made no further progress with his ridiculous measure in the Upper House. Wiser friends have probably counselled that it shall be quietly abandoned. The noble duke's proposal of a select committee to inquire into the mode of assessment and collection of Church-rates may have been put forward to cover his retreat. That is of course now postponed.

CHURCH-RATES ABOLITION BILL.

AMENDMENTS TO BE PROPOSED BY LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

In committee on the Church-rates Abolition Bill, Lord John Russell will move the following amendments and clauses:—

Clause 1, page 1, line 11, leave out "passing of this act," and insert "first day of January one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one."

Clause 3, page 2, lines 1 and 2, leave out "passing of this act," and insert "first day of January one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one."

Clause 2, add at end:

(Or to pay salaries charged upon Church-rates.)

Provided also, That in any parish where, before the passing of this act, the salary of any person holding office or employment has been lawfully charged upon or made payable out of Church-rates to be made and levied in such parish, such rates may be made and levied as heretofore for the purpose of paying such salary to the person entitled at the time of the passing of this act to receive the same, so long as such person shall continue to hold such office or employment, but no longer.

To add the following clauses:

(Rent-charges given to incumbent and churchwardens to be valid, notwithstanding the Mortmain Act.)

Any rent-charge may be given by will to the incumbent and churchwardens of any parish and their successors, upon trust for maintaining the fabric of the church, and for providing things necessary for the celebration of Divine service therein, and such gift shall be good and valid, the provisions of the Act 9, Geo. II., c. 36, or any other law against alienations in mortmain or dispositions whereby land may become alienable, to the contrary notwithstanding: provided always, that the amount of such rent-charge, or of all such rent-charges, if there be more than one given to any one church, shall not exceed the yearly sum of pounds.

(Incumbent and churchwardens to be a body corporate for certain purposes.—Description of churchwardens in law proceedings, &c.)

For taking, holding, and recovering any rent-charge given for the purposes aforesaid, and also for taking, holding, and recovering any other property for the like purposes, and for recovering any pew-rents, the incumbent and churchwardens of any parish shall be a body corporate with perpetual succession, and in all actions, suits, indictments, and other proceedings by and against the churchwardens of any parish, it shall be sufficient to describe them as churchwardens of the parish for which they shall act, and to name the parish, without describing them by name; and no action or suit, indictment, or other proceeding shall cease, abate, or be discontinued, quashed, impeded, or defeated by the death of the churchwardens described in any such proceeding, or by their removal from or by the expiration of their office.

(Voluntary contributions twice a year to be collected for church repairs, and for things necessary for Divine Service.)

The churchwardens of every parish shall, upon two Sundays in every year, that is to say, upon Easter Sunday and upon the Sunday before Christmas Day, in such parish collect voluntary contributions of money for maintaining the fabric of the church, and for providing things necessary for celebrating Divine service therein, and the incumbent and the churchwardens for the time being shall, from time to time, as occasion may require, apply the money so collected to the purposes aforesaid.

(Voluntary contributions to be collected once a year for repairing churches in England and Wales.)

The churchwardens of every parish shall, upon the first Sunday of October in every year, in such parish collect voluntary contributions of money for maintaining the fabric of the churches in England and Wales, and shall forthwith pay the money so collected to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, and the said commissioners shall from time to time carry over all such money, together with all accumulations of interest produced by and arising therefrom, to a separate fund or account, to be called "The Fund for Church repairs," and on the application in writing of the incumbent and churchwardens of any parish for the time being, setting forth grounds for their application satisfactory to them the said commissioners shall, by payments out of such fund to the said incumbent and churchwardens, to be by them, as occasion may require, applied to the purposes last aforesaid, make additional provision for maintaining the fabric of the churches in England and Wales in parishes where such assistance is most required, to such amount and in such manner as the said commissioners shall from time to time, after due inquiry in that behalf, deem fit, any law or statute to the contrary notwithstanding.

All such sums of money, and all interest thereof, or of

* The bill was yesterday withdrawn.

any part thereof, now or at any time hereafter in the hands or at the disposal of the said commissioners, as are not otherwise by law appropriated, shall be and the same are hereby declared to be applicable, and shall be applied, at the discretion of the Commissioners, in the manner following (that is to say):—For providing, in such manner and proportion, and subject to such regulations, as the said commissioners shall deem fit, things necessary for divine service in the church of any parish, and also for the payment of the salary of the parish clerk or sexton, and also for defraying the expenses of rebuilding, enlarging, or repairing any church, or of fencing and maintaining any churchyard in any parish.

(Interpretation clause.)

The following words and expressions shall bear the meaning hereby assigned to them, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction (that is to say):

Words importing the singular number only shall include the plural number, and words importing the plural number only shall include the singular number;

Words importing the masculine gender only shall include females;

The word "church" shall include a chapel, or any other building for the celebration of Divine service according to the rites of the church of England and Ireland as by Law established;

The words "fabric of the church" shall not include the fabric of the chancel of the church.

The word "parish" shall include a chapelry and every separate district for ecclesiastical purposes.

(Act to extend only to England and Wales.)

This act shall extend only to that part of the United Kingdom called England and Wales.

NATIVE RELIGION IN INDIA.

The Secretary of State for India has addressed a letter to the Governor-General, on the subject of native religion. Lord Stanley says:—

Among the proceedings of the Legislative Council which have recently been received, are two petitions presented by certain missionaries, the one praying for the repeal of the regulations of the Bengal and Madras codes, by which the general superintendence of lands granted for support of mosques and temples is vested in the officers of Government; the other praying for a legislative measure for the suppression of all cruel and inhuman practices at the Hindoo festival of the Churruck Poojah.

It is evident that the total withdrawal of all interference on the part of Government with the religious institutions of the people of India has not been completed; and, indeed, it is difficult to perceive how such a result can be fully attained so long as a law, which declares it to be the duty of the Board of Revenue and its subordinate officers to take care that all endowments of land, or of the land revenue, made for the maintenance of religious establishments be duly appropriated to the purpose for which they were destined by the Government or individuals by whom such endowments were made, remains in force.

Respecting the degree of protection to be afforded to the religious institutions of the people of India, the sentiments of her Majesty's Government are essentially those of the Court of Directors. It is the duty of the Government of India to see that those institutions "enjoy the equal and impartial protection of the law;" but it is not called upon to provide specially for their management or superintendence by its own officers. It appears, then, to her Majesty's Government that the repeal of the regulations in question, or such parts of them as relate to the management of religious endowments, should no longer be delayed, provision being made at the same time for an appeal to the established courts of justice in all disputes relating to the appointment and succession to the management of Hindoo and Mahomedan religious institutions, and to the control and applications of their funds. I request that you will take the necessary steps for bringing the subject under the consideration of the Legislative Council.

In presenting the petition for a legislative enactment to suppress cruel and inhuman practices at the Churruck Poojah, the member for the Lower Provinces of Bengal referred to an opinion of the Court of Directors, to the effect that endeavours for the suppression of the cruelty of the festival should be based on the exertion of influence rather than upon any act of authority. In accordance with this view, her Majesty's Government would be disposed to leave the remedy, as suggested by the Lieutenant-governor of Bengal, to the progress of education and its legitimate effects, were any hope held out of the discontinuance, within a reasonable time, of these public exhibitions of cruelty. Of this, however, there seems to be but little prospect, so long as those who engage in them are left in ignorance of the light in which such exhibitions are viewed by the Government.

In the Presidency of Bombay the practice of hook-swinging has been suppressed by order of the Government, and (according to the reports of the district magistrates) without any dissatisfaction on the part of the general population.

In the Madras Presidency, the sense of Government has been marked by the insertion, as opportunity occurred, in sundries for lands appropriated to the support of religious festivals, of a clause declaring that forfeiture will follow any repetition of the practice of hook-swinging, and in several parts of the Presidency the practice has entirely ceased.

It is in Bengal chiefly that the revolting ceremonies connected with the festival most extensively prevail, and that the efforts made to discountenance them have been attended with the least success.

Although the suppression of a cruel and demoralising public spectacle is a fit subject for legislation, it is not the intention of her Majesty's Government, in the foregoing remarks, to press upon you any immediate legislative interference in the matter. It appears to them, however, that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal might be instructed to take advantage of such opportunities as may occur of discountenancing the practice as far as in his power. Possibly, a provision hostile to the cruelties of the festival may be inserted in leases of Government lands, or of lands under the management of Government officers; the sympathies of influential landed proprietors, and other members of the native community, may be enlisted in the same direction; and other means, such as will often be found in the course of official administration,

may also be taken, of making known the views of the public authorities in regard to such exhibitions, without causing alarm as to the intentions of the Government, or producing dissatisfaction in the minds of the people. Should such measures fail to produce any perceptible diminution of the practice, it will then be necessary to consider whether the Government is not called upon to take more decided steps for putting an end to observances so flagrantly opposed to the dictates of common humanity.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS BILL.—On Thursday afternoon a meeting of the City clergy and other incumbents in the old archdeaconry of London who are Fellows of Sion College, was held in the great hall, "to consider the desirability of petitioning Parliament on the subject of a bill introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. Dillwyn, the effect of which, if passed into law, will be not merely to deprive the education given at many endowed schools of its Church of England character, but to qualify Dissenters to become trustees and even masters of such schools." The requisition calling the meeting was signed by the Rêvs. J. B. Deane, rector of St. Martin's Outwich; James Jackson, vicar of St. Sepulchre; W. H. Milman, rector of St. Augustine and St. Faith; W. Rogers, incumbent of St. Thomas, Charterhouse; J. M. Rodwell, rector of Ethelburga; Michael Gibbs, vicar of Christ Church, Newgate-street; W. C. F. Webber, perpetual curate of St. Botolph, Aldersgate; and Robert Dear, rector of St. Mary Woolnoth. The Rev. William Scott, incumbent of Christ Church, Hoxton, presided. Several speeches in condemnation of the measure were made, in the course of which its dangerous character to the church was pointed out. On the motion of the Rev. J. B. Deane, seconded by the Rev. Michael Gibbs, petitions to Parliament, praying that it may not pass into law, were unanimously adopted.

THE DIOCESE OF OXFORD.—The "whitewashing" address lately sent to the Bishop of Oxford by the archdeacons, rural deans, &c., of his diocese, on the subject of Puseyism, has called forth a remonstrance from a large number of his Lordship's less dignified clergy. The remonstrance asserts that there is much to fear from the Romanising tendency of what his Lordship does and sanctions.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM IN FRANCE.—M. Robineau, minister of the Protestant Established Church at Angers, France, (nephew of the late Adolph Monod), has been deposed from the ministry on account of his having become a Baptist. His congregation have followed him and formed a free church, refusing government aid.

THE JEWS IN AUSTRIA.—The ordinance by which Christian servants are prohibited to serve in Jewish families is likely to be rescinded in Vienna and in some of the provincial capitals, but it will be carried out to the very letter in Lemberg, where the so-called "Ghetto" (separate quarter for the Jews) has been re-established by Count Golouchowsky, the priest-ridden Stadtholder of the province of Galicia. Letter from Vienna.

NEW AUSTRALIAN BISHOPRICS.—Her Majesty's Government have given their consent to the erection of two new bishoprics—namely, the bishopric of Brisbane (Moreton Bay), and the bishopric of Goulburn (New South Wales). Towards each of these new sees the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts has contributed 1,000*l*.

THE PERSECUTIONS IN SYRIA.—Sir Culling Eardley has received the following satisfactory letter from the Foreign Office:—

Foreign Office, March 23, 1859.

Sir,—With reference to your letter of the 2nd ult., I am directed by the Earl of Malmesbury to inform you, that her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople has remonstrated strongly with the Porte on the subject of the persecution to which Protestant Christians are subjected in Syria; and that, in consequence, Vizerial letters have been addressed to the Pachas of Sidon and Damascus, ordering them to afford the same protection and justice to the Sultan's Protestant subjects as to those of other religious persuasions.

I am, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant,
Sir C. Eardley, Bart. E. HAMMOND.

GAVAZZI RIOTS IN GALWAY.—The visit of Signor Gavazzi to the town of Galway, where the population is almost exclusively of the Roman Catholic persuasion, has been followed by an outbreak which at one time assumed a very alarming aspect. According to the report in the *Vindicator*, a Roman Catholic paper, Gavazzi lectured on Tuesday, and on Wednesday, in proceeding through the city, accompanied by Mr. Brownrigg, met with rather a warm reception. "This region," says the reporter, "is much too Catholic for these brothers. The saints were roughly handled, and Gavazzi was obliged to take refuge in the police-barracks. By four in the afternoon the excitement had risen to a high pitch among the lower order of the populace, and a number of Protestant clergymen and Scripture-readers, who were assembled with Gavazzi, were hooted and pelted at with stones, sods of turf, and every description of missiles. The Rev. Messrs. Ashton, Caldwell, Lewis, and M'Manus, received very severe treatment. A Scripture-reader named O'Connor received two blows from stones on the head, from which he bled profusely; he took refuge in a shop, but the cries of the mob were so violent that he was ejected into the street, and under the shelter of a single policeman, ran for his life to the police-barracks, where he is receiving medical attendance. The Rev. Mr. Caldwell, who was with him, ran off through the crowd, and getting a little in advance of them, found shelter within the county gaol. In the meantime, Gavazzi, who had taken shelter somewhere that no one knew where but himself, issued forth, and, accompanied by a clergyman,

made a race out towards the west for the residence of the Rev. Mr. Brownrigg, and was hotly pursued by the great body of the infuriated crowd; but he had made his appearance in retreat before they had heard of it. As soon as they did, they rushed down in that direction, but by the judicious arrangements of the police authorities they were effectually cut off from pursuing him, which if they had succeeded in doing, the results would have been desperate, if not fatal. Forty policemen with fixed bayonets, were drawn across the end of Dominick-street, adjoining Bridge-street, one facing in the direction of Claddagh, to prevent the wild denizens of that locality from joining the populace in town; the other facing into town, to prevent the pursuit of Gavazzi."

Religious Intelligence.

THE REV. JOHN JAMES, of Bow, North Devon, has accepted a cordial invitation from the church and congregation worshipping in Stockwell Head Chapel, Hincley, Leicestershire, and commenced the labours of the pastorate on the 27th ult.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, WITHAM.—The Rev. John Dewsnap, of Liverpool, has accepted a cordial and unanimous invitation to the pastorate in connexion with the above church, and intends to commence his stated labours at Witham on the first Sabbath in May.

THE LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY AND CHINA.—The friends of the society will be gratified to learn that the directors have secured the services of several well qualified missionaries for China, six of whom, at the least, will leave England for that important field of labour during the summer.—*Missionary Chronicle*.

BRILL, BUCKS.—The Rev. Charles Hardie, formerly missionary of the London Missionary Society, having received a very cordial and unanimous invitation to become pastor of the Congregational Church in Brill, Buckinghamshire, commenced his stated labours there on Sabbath, March 27th, under very encouraging circumstances.

LECTURE ON INDIA.—On Tuesday evening last, a Lecture on India was delivered at Cow-lane Chapel, by Mr. J. Templeton. The lecture was illustrated by a variety of dissolving views, and was both interesting and amusing. The lecturer displayed great talent in his explanations of the various views, and kept up the attention of his audience till the close, when a vote of thanks was accorded to him by acclamation.—*Coventry Herald*.

CONGREGATIONAL PASTORS' INSURANCE AID SOCIETY.—The fifth anniversary of the above society was held at the Congregational Library on Wednesday, March 23rd, the chair being occupied by Edward Swaine, Esq., the treasurer. The report was of a gratifying and encouraging character and contained some interesting extracts from the correspondence, showing how highly the assistance of the Society is valued by those who receive it. The usual resolutions were adopted, and the ministers and gentlemen by whom they were supported, expressed deep interest in the institution and earnest solicitude for its more extended support.

AIREDALE (INDEPENDENT) AND HORTON (BAPTIST) COLLEGES.—On Friday evening, March 25, the students of Airedale College entertained their brethren the students of Horton College. Several ministers, in addition to the tutors of the first-named institution, were present on the occasion; who in the course of the evening threw out many valuable hints on points immediately connected with the work of the ministry. Some of these were taken up by the students and warmly discussed. It is believed that by the interchange of good feeling—for which the meeting afforded ample opportunity—and by a more thorough appreciation of the work they had undertaken, all were stimulated and encouraged to prosecute their preparatory studies with renewed vigour.

SUNDAY EVENING SPECIAL SERVICES.—The attendance at St. James's Hall was, as usual, overflowing on Sunday last. The sermon was preached by the Rev. John Graham, of Craven Chapel; Acts viii. 8: "And there was great joy in that city."—Exeter Hall was well filled with a working-class congregation. The preacher was the Rev. J. C. Miller, D.D., Honorary Canon of Worcester, and Rector of St. Martin's, Birmingham; a clergyman who has from the first been one of the most active promoters of the special services movement. He preached from John viii. 44, "He is a liar;" the subject of the sermon being "Satan's Lie about Christ's Religion."—There was an overwhelming congregation at St. Paul's, more than the ordinary number of persons having been attracted by the announcement that the services will terminate at the close of the present month. Full choral service was performed, and the sermon was preached by Archdeacon Hale. Archdeacon Sinclair will preach next Sunday.—At Westminster Abbey there was a full congregation; the sermon was preached by the Rev. Richard Burgess, B.D., Rector of Upper Chelsea, and Prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON IN AN OMNIBUS YARD.—The "Favourite" omnibus-yard at Islington was, on Sunday evening, the scene of a very interesting gathering, on the occasion of a special religious service, at which the Bishop of London preached to a large congregation of the omnibus men and their wives and families. The service was held in the shed or coach-house, capable of accommodating 350 persons, which was provided with seats for the interesting and unique congregation. Besides the omnibus men, there were a goodly number of visitors.

The building was, in fact, filled to overflowing. We noticed the Rev. Daniel Wilson, the Vicar of Islington, and the Rev. J. Hambleton. The Rev. Henry Allon, Minister of Union Chapel (Independent), was also present. Precisely at eight o'clock the Bishop entered the building, and the service was commenced with a hymn. The Rev. Messrs. Thomas, Secretary of the Colonial Church and School Society (who acts as Honorary Chaplain to the omnibus men), read the Litany service, together with the Prayer for Parliament, and the General Thanksgiving. A second hymn was then sung, after which the Bishop read John vi., being the Gospel of the day. Having then offered up prayer, he preached a very forcible and earnest sermon from the fourteenth verse of the above-named chapter, which was listened to with breathless silence from beginning to end. This is the second time the Bishop of London has preached at this yard.

CLIFTON CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, ASYLUM-ROAD, PECKHAM.—The laying of the foundation-stone of Clifton Congregational Chapel, which is being erected in the Asylum-road, Peckham, took place on Monday, the 28th inst. A large and spacious tent put up for the occasion was early occupied by a numerous and highly respectable assemblage of spectators. Amongst those present were Samuel Morley, Esq., the Revs. J. Burnet, of Camberwell, Dr. Massie, Mr. Wilson, late of Aberdeen, Mr. Betts, of Hanover Chapel, Peckham, Mr. Gilbert, Erith. A hymn having been sung Dr. Massie engaged in prayer, after which Mr. Bird, who has subscribed liberally towards the fund, presented the silver trowel to Mr. Morley, who there-after proceeded to the performance of the ceremony by spreading the mortar in the usual manner—a bottle, containing a report of the history of the origin and progress of the efforts made for the erection of this edifice, together with a list of the Building Committee, and copies of the Dissenting newspapers, was deposited; and the stone being lowered to its proper position, Mr. Morley gave it a few taps with a mallet, applied the level, and then, taking his stand on the newly laid stone, addressed the assembly in a neat and appropriate speech. The Rev. Mr. Burnet made some practical remarks bearing on the special object of the meeting. The ceremony having been concluded by prayer, offered by the Rev. Charles Gilbert, the company separated. The building has been designed by Mr. Moffat Smith, of Manchester. It is in the Gothic style of architecture, having a beautiful front, with a large five-light traceried window, and will accommodate about 400 persons in the area, 100 in an end gallery, and provision has been made for the erection at a future period of side galleries capable of seating an additional 200. In the evening a social tea-meeting was held in Arthur-street Chapel, where the congregation has hitherto worshipped; after which there was a public meeting presided over by Mr. Morley, when a report was read by Mr. Nimmo. It would appear that it was originated by and connected with the Home Missionary Society. Commencing with about 10 persons, it now counts about 60 members, and 150 to 200 regular attendants, consisting almost exclusively of the poorer classes. The members of the congregation recognised from the first the necessity of providing a suitable place of worship in this populous district; and, with the promise of assistance to the extent of 300*l.* from the London Chapel Building Society, they immediately set about collecting the necessary funds, but were unable to raise a sum sufficient to entitle them to the promised grant. The project was almost given up in despair, and the pastor, seeing no hope of his expectations being realised, had resigned his charge, with a view to transferring his labours to one of our colonies, when it was resolved to make a fresh effort to raise 200*l.* among themselves, the sum required to enable them to obtain the grant. Their pastor was desired to withdraw his resignation for one year. We are glad to say that the amount has been subscribed, thus making in all 800*l.* collected by the congregation, which, together with the 300*l.*, makes up the total they now have to 1,100*l.*, leaving still to be collected about 500*l.*; and this they anticipate being able, by a contemplated bazaar, and the assistance of the public, to obtain by the time that the chapel will be opened for service. There is a Sabbath School in connexion with the congregation, numbering about 200 children. The chairman, after some remarks, intimated his intention to subscribe 25*l.* towards the funds for the erection of the chapel, but was so strongly impressed with the importance of having ample school accommodation forthwith supplied, that he challenged the congregation by promising to double his subscription if they should resolve to alter the plan so as to supply this desideratum. The Revs. Dr. Massie, Mr. Pigg, of Marlboro' Chapel, Mr. Wilson, and several of the neighbouring ministers and other gentlemen, also addressed the meeting, alluding to the great importance which was to be set upon the education of the young, and impressing on the congregation in forcible terms the necessity of accepting the challenge of the chairman. One or two gentlemen promised to increase their subscriptions on the same principle. A collection was made in aid of the Building Fund, which amounted to nearly 60*l.*, including the chairman's subscription of 25*l.* During the evening several anthems were performed by the choir.

The Edinburgh *Morning Journal* understands that the late William Dixon, Esq., of Gowan, has left a million sterling, the larger part of which goes to his only son, and the remainder to his daughter and some minor legatees.

Correspondence.

AUSTRIA AND THE COMING CONGRESS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Unless the electors of our country determine—and they are (since a dissolution of Parliament is about to take place) the parties who must decide the question—that the moral influence of this country shall not be given to support the oppression of Austria, we shall have that Power supported in all its iniquities and tyranny, and still have the people of Italy crushed under the iron heel of a Government, whose very name is expressive of the lowest cunning and the most cold-blooded cruelty, and at the same time of pretended regard for the people over whom it extends its paternal (!) hand.

It seems, therefore, the bounden duty of all friends of freedom, electors of the kingdom, to put into action those means which may obtain from the candidates to represent them in Parliament an expression of their opinion in the Congress to be held.

I shall write to every member of the borough and the counties where I have a vote, at once to know the determination of each. Let me entreat others to do the same.

Yours truly,

J. EPPS.

THE EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Next Sunday, in a large number of churches and chapels throughout the metropolis, some 200 ministers of the Gospel, of various denominations, will draw attention to the claims of the above association, the objects of which are briefly: 1. Abridgment of the hours of labour in all departments of industrial life, where necessary, especially on Saturday nights. 2. The adoption of a Saturday half-holiday where practicable. 3. The early payment of wages. 4. The rescue of shopkeepers and their assistants from the drudgery of Sunday trading. No formal collections will be made at these services, though the Society stands greatly in need of pecuniary help. Whether delicacy is carried too far in the matter, I will not pretend to decide. But there will no doubt be hundreds and thousands who will on Sunday next be anxious to contribute their mite to help on this great social reform. Will proper facilities be given them? None will be likely to carry their shillings and pence to the vestry; and unless arrangements are made by which these small sums may be dropped into a box, or something of the kind, the Association may lose a considerable and easy source of income. I would earnestly commend the matter to the attention of the ministers and deacons of places of worship where the claims of the Association are about to be advocated; and remain,

Yours faithfully,

AN ENEMY TO OVERWORK.

P.S. I ought to say that I have not the slightest personal connexion with the association in question.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

On Thursday, the Duke of MARLBOROUGH gave notice he should on that day week move for a select committee to inquire into the mode of assessment and collection of Church-rates.

The third reading of the Indictable Offences Bill was, on the motion of Lord CAMPBELL, postponed.

The Railway Transfer Ticket Bill passed through committee.

The LORD-CHANCELLOR, in moving the second reading of the Manslaughter Bill, explained that the object of the bill was to enable coroners to admit persons in certain cases charged with manslaughter to bail. The bill was read a second time.

The Vexatious Indictments Bill and the Evidence by Commission Bill were both read a third time and passed.

On Friday, there was a rather larger attendance of peers than usual, and the bar was crowded with members of the other House.

In reply to a question from Lord Stanley of Alderley, the Earl of MALMESBURY said that Lord Elgin had received no instructions with respect to the admission of salt into China, because it was thought better to leave the matter entirely in his discretion. But when the tariff came home, her Majesty's Government found that no arrangement had been made with regard to salt, and that it still remained a contraband article. When Mr. Bruce went out, about a month ago, he was charged to exert himself, with a view to have it put upon another footing, and he (Lord Malmesbury) understood Mr. Bruce believed that to be practicable.

Lord DERBY, in moving the adjournment of the House, trusted that his silence in the present state of affairs, would not be misconstrued. The vote of the House of Commons was one of so serious an importance that he had deemed it his duty to hold a consultation with his colleagues that morning as to the course to be pursued. He had also been honoured by an audience with her Majesty at Buckingham House, but he was not in a position to tell the House what had occurred. He thought he should best consult the public interests by delaying an explanation of his intentions until Monday.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

There was on Monday a very full attendance of peers on both sides of the House, the peeresses' and strangers' galleries were well filled, and the space in front of the throne was thronged with the more privileged spectators. The Earl of Derby entered the house at ten minutes past five, when the expectation of the assemblage reached its height.

Lord DERBY, in order to make a statement on the present state of affairs, moved the adjournment of the House. It must be fresh, he said, in the memory of their lordships, that on Thursday night last the

House of Commons had, after a debate of seven nights, characterised by the greatest ability and courtesy on both sides, adopted the resolution of Lord John Russell, and pronounced a decision adverse to the bill introduced by the Government for amending the representation of the people. There were, in consequence of this decision, but two alternatives left for himself and colleagues,—either to resign office, or to dissolve the present Parliament and appeal to the country. It had been suggested, both by their friends and by their enemies, that another course was open to the Government, but such a course would not have been respectful to the House of Commons, nor in unison with constitutional practice.

Another course was suggested, from no friendly quarter, and in no friendly tone; but that suggestion involves a supposition so utterly and wholly degrading to the character of the Government that it was one impossible for us for a moment to entertain, and the bare suggestion that we could submit to it approached as nearly as possible to a personal insult. (Cheers.)

It was impossible for her Majesty's Government to conceal from themselves that the vote of the House of Commons was equivalent to a vote of want of confidence, and he thought the Government would have laid themselves open to a charge of indifference if they took no notice of such a decision. Before stating the course which the Government intended to pursue, he begged their lordships to remember the circumstances under which he had accepted office, and the difficulties with which he had had to contend. The present distracted state of parties in the House of Commons rendered it almost impossible to administer the affairs of the nation.

If it is to be understood that henceforth the members of the House of Commons are to look to no leaders, but to follow each his own caprice, or that the House of Commons is to be divided into little guerilla parties, each commanding a small number of adherents, none of them capable of exercising any important or firm influence upon the affairs of the country, but able, by their combination, to thwart the measures and impede the proceedings of any Government that can be formed—if, in that sense, government by parties in this country be at an end, in that case I solemnly warn your lordships that government by Parliament is about to encounter the heaviest shock and the severest trial to which it could be exposed. (Cheers.) And yet, if you look back to the history of the last few years—I will take the period since the lamented death of the late Sir Robert Peel—such has been almost the normal condition of the House of Commons.

He excepted, indeed, the Conservative party from this censure, whose unwavering, cordial, and generous support he had received for so many years. Looking back to the last few years, he could not but see the serious injury that had been done to the cause, not only of the Liberal party, but of Parliament itself, by the constant and unceasing rivalries that had subsisted between the two noble lords who had alternately been the chiefs of the so-called Liberal party. He then proceeded to enumerate the various political achievements of Lord John Russell, whose ability and energy as an advocate of reform every one would acknowledge.

To that question he has been constantly attached, but attached, I think I may say, less with the affection of a parent anxious for the advantage and prosperity of his offspring than with the somewhat jealous and exacting affection of a lover, anxious to do anything and to sacrifice anything for the sake of the loved object, but at the same time ready to fly from it rather than that object should receive the slightest attention from—should show the slightest favour to—or should owe itself in any degree to any other person. (Cheers and laughter.)

The noble lord has had the singular fortune of overthrowing more successive Governments than any other man (laughter), and the still more singular fortune of once overthrowing the Government of which he himself was a member. He then illustrated the political career of Lord John by a rapid review of the Parliamentary movements and Ministerial changes in which he had taken part ever since the year 1834. The consequence of such conduct was, that hardly a year now passed without a Ministerial crisis, and if the system were persevered in it would put an end to all government, for it inflicted injury at home and damaged the influence of the country abroad. In accepting office, he had endeavoured to carry on the Government not by embittering, but by conciliating all parties, until a party should be formed capable of carrying out a fixed and definite policy. One of the questions bequeathed to him by the late Government was the *damnosa hereditas* of parliamentary reform. He had, in consequence, introduced a bill to meet that question. The way that bill had been received was well known to their lordships. It had not been suffered to be read a second time, and to be amended in committee, but had been met by a resolution, which, according to some authorities, was contrary to parliamentary practice, and had been swamped without discussion. The object of the resolution was to destroy the bill, and destroy the Government which brought in the bill, before they had power to explain or defend their measure. (Loud cheers.)

My lords, I do not think the course pursued by the House of Commons has been in accordance with the pledge which that House gave to the Crown in their address—it has not been in accordance with the usual prac-

tice of Parliament—it has not been consistent with true patriotism, or with a sincere desire to settle a question which, in their own opinion, has produced, and is likely still to produce, considerable excitement unless it is speedily dealt with. (Cheers.) An opportunity has been given to Parliament honourably to settle the question; but they have preferred the interests of party to the interests of their country. They have accepted an amendment—some purposely, some unwittingly, some through ignorance—but they have accepted an amendment the effect of which must be to overthrow the Government and to destroy the bill. (Cheers.)

Had the bill been proceeded with in committee, he and his colleagues were prepared to vindicate its principles as well as to consider proposed alterations, which, if admissible, no false pride would have prevented them from accepting. If the question had been one between an 8*l.* and 10*l.* franchise, it might not have been found difficult to come to an agreement upon it. An opportunity had thus been given to the House of Commons to settle this question, but they had preferred the interests of party to the interests of the country. In his speech in the House of Commons Lord PALMERSTON had said that the Government should be condemned to keep their places and do "our" bidding—

I should be glad to know whose bidding he referred to? (Cheers.) Was it the bidding of the noble viscount, who preferred a 20*l.* county franchise to a 10*l.* one, and who was a very late, and not an enthusiastic, convert to any reduction below 10*l.* in the boroughs? Was it the bidding of the noble lord, the member for the City of London? Was it the bidding of the right hon. baronet (Sir J. Graham) who admitted that he had assisted the noble lord in the concoction of this precious amendment—(laughter and cheers)—and who intimated that the proper franchise in boroughs was the municipal franchise, and that he would not greatly object to the introduction of the vote by ballot? (Cheers.) With regard to the municipal franchise, I think I may refer in passing to a noble earl whom I see opposite and who is every day receiving information in the committee of which he is a member, on the subject of elections for town councils. (Hear, hear.) For my own part I am perfectly satisfied that the introduction of that which is now the qualification for municipal voters as the Parliamentary franchise in boroughs, would throw the whole command of this country into the hands of numbers, and of that class which is the least qualified by intelligence and education for the exercise of the suffrage. But, my lords, whose bidding was it? Whose slaves were we to be? Were we to be servants of the noble viscount, of the noble lord, of the right hon. baronet, or of the member for Birmingham? (Cheers.) "Our bidding!" Why, if the motley and heterogeneous assembly which calls itself the Opposition in the House of Commons had been asked to tell us what they meant by "our bidding," there would probably not be five-and-twenty members who would agree as to what injunctions should be laid upon their submissive, humble slaves, her Majesty's Government. (Loud cheers.) It is hardly necessary to tell the noble viscount—it is hardly necessary for me to say that so long as we have the honour to serve her Majesty as the responsible and constitutional ministers of the crown, and so long as we are honoured with her confidence, we do no one's bidding but the bidding of our sovereign, the bidding of our own conscience, and of our own honour. (Loud cheers.) "You shall not retire from office!" Why, my lords, how does the noble viscount intend to prevent us from retiring if we think fit? I grant you that the noble viscount's words have perhaps another meaning. He may have intended to say, "You cannot resign your office, because, if you do, it is impossible to find a minister to succeed you. (Laughter and cheers.) I look around among my friends, and I see no chance for me. I look at the noble lord the member for the City, and I see no chance for him—in fact, if he had a chance, that would not suit my views or wishes." (Laughter.) "I look at the hon. member for Birmingham—the crown won't accept his services; Parliament won't have him; the country will none of him. He has tried the country, and it has rejected his wild and extravagant bill and will not have it." (Cheers.)

He would not disguise from the House the difficulty in which the Cabinet was placed by the refusal of the second reading of the bill. There were but two courses open to them,—the first was to dissolve Parliament; and the second to tender their resignation to her Majesty. Considering, however, the present grave condition of European affairs, and the domestic interests of the country, he had deemed it his duty to recommend to her Majesty as early a dissolution of Parliament as was consistent with the public service. Her Majesty had consented to this proposal, and he looked with confidence to the appeal about to be made to the country. The Ministers, he considered, had redeemed their promise by the introduction of the bill, and held themselves free on that ground. He was not afraid to go to the hustings on this question, for the measure, which had been by the decision of the other House deferred to another session, was a large and liberal measure; much mischief had been done by that decision, and no principle produced on which a future Reform Bill could be based. It was not, however, on the Reform question only he appealed to the country. They appealed on a larger and broader basis:—

We appeal to them to know whether the present state of the House of Commons, split up as it is into hundreds almost of petty parties, neither of them strong enough to conduct the business of the country, but each of them capable of obstructing that business—whether such a state of things will continue to receive the support and countenance of the people? (Cheers.) We appeal to them as men who are conscious of having faithfully and honestly endeavoured to discharge the important duties which have been entrusted to us by our sovereign—we appeal to them to know whether they will withhold that confidence which the sovereign has been pleased to renew, and whether they will entrust the preparation of measures of Parliamentary Reform, if such measures are to be introduced, to those who have approached the subject in a calm and deliberate spirit, and in a moderate and temperate tone, or whether they will entrust the preparation of such

measures, and the carrying of them through Parliament, to men who entertain the wild and visionary scheme prepared by the hon. member for Birmingham, or the hardly less dangerous or less democratic scheme shadowed forth by the right hon. baronet the member for Carlisle, who assisted in concocting the resolution of the noble lord the member for London. (Hear.) "We appeal to them further to know whether as lovers—as all Englishmen are lovers—of fair play and plain straightforward conduct, they will sanction the overthrow of a Ministry who were honestly and faithfully endeavouring to discharge their duty, not in pursuance of any expressed difference of opinion on the part of a majority of the House of Commons, not as the result of a fair Parliamentary opposition, but in consequence of the success—the undeserved, though possibly the anticipated success—of what I will venture to call an ingenious manoeuvre. (Hear.)

Lord GRANVILLE agreed with Lord Derby in his opinion about parties, but still thought that Government should have a sufficient majority in the House of Commons to carry out a policy of their own. He vindicated Lord John Russell from the fierce and inaccurate statement of Lord Derby in his Ministerial memoir. He could not admit that the present Government had a monopoly of maintaining peace in Europe, and thought there were statesmen in both Houses of Parliament as capable to do so as the present Ministry. If the peace of Europe was likely to be secured it appeared to him to be owing rather to Lord Cowley than to the noble lord opposite—and he could not (although the Government might have better information than he had), he could not therefore see that the peace of Europe was in danger because of anything that might happen to the present occupants of office. (Hear, hear.) In respect to the Reform Bill, there was not a single person, except those in the Government, who did object to the bill, and now he found it utterly condemned and abandoned by the noble earl himself. ("Hear, hear," and "No.") The noble earl shook his head, but when he said he wished the country to understand that the Government was not in the slightest degree pledged to the bill, but were at liberty to take any course they pleased on the representation of the people, he had a right to say that the bill had been abandoned by the noble earl. (Cheers.) This he submitted was some answer to the charge the noble earl had brought against the resolution moved in the other House. (Cheers.) He was not afraid of an appeal to the country, but the adoption of such a course threw a grave responsibility on those who advised it. What was the Cabinet going to the country for? To confirm their policy? The present Cabinet had no policy, but wanted the country to make one for it. In his opinion, it would have better become a great statesman boldly to announce to the nation what policy he intended to adopt.

The motion was then withdrawn.

After the orders of the day had been disposed of the House adjourned at twenty-five minutes past seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TRIAL BY JURY IN SCOTLAND.

On Wednesday Mr. DUNLOP moved the second reading of the Trial by Jury (Scotland) Bill. By this measure the time during which Scotch juries were to be confined in case of disagreement, before their discharge without returning a verdict, was abbreviated from six hours to three. No opposition was offered to the bill, but a short debate ensued, in which the English jury law came incidentally under discussion, and several English members expressed their regret that the House had been deprived of an opportunity of considering the question of the unanimity of juries by the decision of the Lords. The bill was read a second time.

Mr. DUNLOP also carried the second reading of the Law Ascertainment Bill, which empowered the Courts of the United Kingdom to send cases from those in one part to those in another, the judgment upon which should be conclusive except upon the House of Lords.

BANKRUPTCY LAW.

Lord J. RUSSELL moved that the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill, which stood for committal this day, be referred to a Select Committee, expressing a wish that the Government Bill, which had passed the other House, should be referred to the same Committee. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL entirely agreed to the course proposed, and had no objection to referring the other bill, which had come down from the Lords and had been read a first time, to the same Committee. After some discussion as to whether the Committee should take evidence, the motion was agreed to.

OPENING OF THE ADMIRALTY COURT.

Mr. HADFIELD moved the second reading of the Admiralty Court Bill, which would open the practice of that Court to the profession at large. He complained that a clause in the Probate and Administration Bill, which was intended to open the Court, had been struck out in the House of Lords, and objected to any further compensation to the practitioners in the Admiralty Court. Mr. MALINS corrected certain misapprehensions into which Mr. Hadfield, he said, had fallen. No one objected to opening the Court, but the refusal of compensation would be a glaring injustice. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL did not oppose the second reading of the bill. There was no objection to opening the Court; the question of compensation, he said, was premature at present. The Government were instituting inquiries into the subject, and he suggested that the whole matter should be left in their hands. The bill was read a second time.

CHARITABLE USES BILL.

Mr. HADFIELD, in the absence of the hon. and

learned member for Durham, moved the second reading of this bill, the object of which was to remove some of those technical difficulties which, contrary he believed to the intention of the framers of the Mortmain Act, now stood in the way of settlements for charitable purposes. The Scotch law did not prevent in any manner devises of real estates for charitable purposes, and the only impediment thrown by the Irish law in the way of such devises was a provision, that the devise must be made and registered three months before the death of a testator. He thought that an amendment of the English law in this respect was absolutely necessary, and the bill would remove some difficulties which were now experienced by charitable persons who wished to endow schools, hospitals, places of worship, and other similar institutions, and would afford them cheap, effectual, and easy means of carrying out their wishes. The SOLICITOR-GENERAL said, he had no objection to the second reading of the bill, but it involved questions of detail which would require very careful consideration in committee. The bill was then read a second time.

THE LONDON CORPORATION.

On Thursday, replying to Mr. Brady, Mr. S. ESTCOURT stated that a bill for the reform of the City of London Corporation was being prepared, and would be introduced after Easter.

RATING OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

In answer to General Buckley, Mr. ESTCOURT said that the claims preferred on behalf of charitable, benevolent, and literary institutions for exemption from rating had been very numerous. Very many of them had represented that if they were obliged to pay rates at all the object of the charity would be either totally put an end to, or very much circumscribed; and after hearing several depositions on the subject he had come to the conclusion that he should not be able to induce the House to pass the bill in its present shape. (Hear, hear.) There were two courses open to him, either to exempt charitable institutions by a special provision, still preserving the principle of universal liability to rating; or to withdraw the bill in its present form and proceed only with so much of it as related to public buildings, in which case the proper mode would be to proceed by means of a royal commission.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS BILL.

Mr. DILLWYN, in postponing the second reading of this bill until the 12th April, said he did not wish to stand in the way of the debate being proceeded with, though he understood, by what had fallen from an hon. gentleman on the other side, that many hon. members wished to speak to their constituents. (A laugh.)

THE REFORM BILL.—THE ADJOURNED DEBATE.

Before the resumption of the Reform debate some personal explanations were made. Lord ELCHO said he had defended Sir Hugh Cairns from the censure addressed to him in consequence of his remarks on Lord John Russell. Lord Elcho did so because he thought the language used did not affect the private honour of Lord John Russell. Sir HUGH CAIRNS explained that he had used the words "political aggrandisement," meaning thereby the political importance that attaches to a person who successfully assails a Ministry; and that what he meant by "private advantage" was, that Lord John would obtain a distinctive advantage if he could contrive to unite the sections of the Opposition, even only for a time. He had no intention to suggest any motive approaching to what is sordid; and no one could be more pained than he was at supposing the words were so used or understood. Lord JOHN RUSSELL remarked that he had sought no explanation. He had been willing to accept either the statement of Mr. Hardy that Lord John sought to replace himself at the head of the Liberal party, or the explanation of Mr. Gladstone that the words were used by rhetorical inadvertence. He also felt that if Sir Hugh had used the words in an offensive manner he was injuring himself. After what Sir Hugh had said, Lord John was perfectly satisfied. (Cheers.) "I have always admired his abilities, and I trust that the talents which he has displayed both at the bar and in Parliament may lead him to that eminence for which they so admirably fit him." (Cheers.)

Shortly after this explanation, Lord PALMERSTON inquired whether the debate would finish that night. Mr. DISRAELI said he was ready; and the cries of "Divide" showed that the House was willing.

Mr. DU CANE, in resuming the debate said, the real question was not whether the measure before the House contained the most perfect and satisfactory scheme that could be devised, but how far the House, in dealing with it, could employ its energies towards a satisfactory settlement of the question.

The noble lord the member for the city of London had been asked what were his intentions with regard to reform, if he became master of the situation, but he had given no answer to that important question. The noble lord stood before the House and the country very much in the position of that ingenious speculator who, during the mania of the South-Sea bubble, issued a prospectus calling on the confiding public to entrust their money in an undertaking of great advantage, but that nobody must know what it was. By rejecting the resolution of the noble lord there was a reasonable prospect of settling this question on the basis of an equitable compromise;

but let the chance go by, and next year the alternative would lie between the measure of the hon. member for Birmingham, the details of which they knew too much of, and the measure of the noble lord, the details of which they knew too little of.

Sir R. PEEL remarked upon the bewildering conflict of opinion which had been expressed on different sides of the House respecting the bill under debate. He cited many passages from speeches that had been delivered in the course of the discussion, accompanying his quotations with a running commentary, which afforded much amusement to the House. He said he had sat there almost without solution of continuity. (Laughter.)

An hon. gentleman asked him if he was afraid of the people? I am not afraid of the people, says that burly country gentleman the junior member for Dorsetshire. (Great laughter.) The right hon. member for Stroud has been styled a paladin. (Laughter.) He certainly had galloped very freely through the ranks, but happily he had got a fall—(hear, hear)—and his passion must since have been somewhat subdued by the ample dose of Dover powder he had received. (Great laughter.)

The noble Lord the Member for the City has been taunted from that (the Ministerial) side with a combination with the honourable Member for Birmingham. That, certainly, would be a very singular combination; but we have seen combinations not less extraordinary in this House; and, if you refer to the back of this bill, you will see the name of the Chancellor of the Exchequer coupled with that of General Peel. (Laughter and cheers.) Hon. gentlemen complain that they do not know what are the intentions of the noble lord.

If the resolution were carried and the Government defeated, and if they relinquished office, he believed the noble lord would be prepared, without delay, to lay a bill on the table. (Hear, hear.) He believed the noble lord would be ready to pledge himself to do so, if the House sanctioned his resolution. ("Hear," from Lord J. Russell.) He would treat the subject in a statesman-like and straightforward manner. (Hear, hear.) The resolution involved a very serious issue. They were told that if adopted it would be tantamount to a defeat of the Government. He for one did not see that would be a very great or serious inconvenience. (Hear, hear.) It was not the first time they had got rid of a weak Government and substituted a strong one to deal with a great question. As regarded the question of reform, he did not think it would be any very serious inconvenience if the Government was defeated, and the discussion adjourned, perhaps for a year or two, as suggested by the hon. members for Birmingham and Ashton. (An Hon. MEMBER—Five years.) Let the question be adjourned even for five years, and let a little healthy agitation take place. (Hear, hear.) A full and free discussion of the great principles involved could not but be advantageous, and could not but tend to exercise a wholesome and legitimate influence on their debates. (Hear, hear.)

He did not want to see any serious displacement of the present system.

He was not in favour of electoral districts, or of uniformity of suffrage; he very much adhered to the opinion of the right hon. member for Carlisle, who said a few evenings ago, "I will say that a bill, taking as the new point of departure the 10*l.* franchise for counties, lowering to a considerable extent the borough franchise—prohibiting the payment of travelling expenses, multiplying polling places, disfranchising within moderate limits the smaller boroughs, and enfranchising, with strict impartiality, the larger counties and the larger cities,—I say that even now, at this moment, my belief is that a bill so framed would command support on each side of the House. To such a measure he would be disposed to give his cordial adhesion. He trusted he should see this principle soon embraced in a bill which might lead to a satisfactory issue. He trusted that this year, next year, or perhaps in two or three years, they would have a measure which might lead to a satisfactory settlement, instead of this crude and ill-digested bill.

Mr. M. GASKELL said that although there were many features in the bill to which he was unable to assent, he nevertheless could not vote for the resolution of the noble lord, inasmuch as it raised an entirely false issue. (Ministerial cheers.)

Mr. SLANEY eulogised the Government for having, for the first time, recognised the claims of personal property to the franchise. At the same time, he must vote for the resolution of the noble lord, on account of the clauses which went to disfranchise the county freeholders, and the absence of any reduction in the borough qualification.

Mr. EGERTON must withhold his support from the resolution of the noble lord, because with him the chief consideration must be the speedy settlement of the question. He disliked the leading provisions of the bill, and would have been glad if the borough franchises had been extended.

Mr. COBBETT should vote for the second reading of the bill, because, if it were not read a second time, there must be a delay, which could but lead to much mischief. He did not approve of all the details in the bill, but defects could be amended in committee, and the bill introduced a variety of franchises of wider scope than any which had been proposed since 1832. The proper course, then, would be for the House to go into committee, and then the question could be settled one way or the other. The very question of the ballot was opened by the title of the bill, as was also the registration of voters, and therefore, when in committee, hon. members could make what propositions they pleased on those subjects. The question of the freeholds was a very important one; but he thought the Government proposal under that head a sound one. (Ministerial cheers.)

Mr. COLLINS said no one could doubt that whatever was the avowed object of the resolution, its real intention was not to amend the bill, but to de-

stroy the Ministry. The question of reform was too important to be treated on party grounds; the Government bill was capable of great improvement in committee, and contained the basis of a large, wise, and generous suffrage.

Mr. WESTERN supported the resolution, and opposed the bill, which he said contained many objectionable clauses, to which he should object in committee, if the bill ever reached that stage.

Mr. HODGSON entertained objections to some of the provisions of the bill; for instance, to that which established identity of suffrage in boroughs and counties; but they were objections which could be properly dealt with in committee, and he should therefore vote for the second reading of the bill. With respect to the franchise, he was of opinion that they might satisfactorily raise the county franchise to 20*l.*, and lower the borough franchise to 8*l.* He would also reduce the amount of the required deposit in savings banks, and also the lodging franchise from 8*s.* to 5*s.* a week.

Mr. WYVILL was anxious that the question of parliamentary reform should be settled, and believed that the bill might be amended in committee in such a manner as to render it a valuable measure.

Mr. HUDSON said that only once had he given a vote calculated to displace a ministry. On that occasion—the Coercion Bill division of 1846—he voted with the noble lord the member for London, and he had been ashamed of his vote ever since. (A laugh.) His only excuse to himself was that he was then a young member, and unknowing in the ways of the world. (Loud laughter.) He should not again follow the noble lord into the lobby for the sole purpose of turning out a ministry, to whose admirable manner of conducting the business of the country every man who had risen in that debate had borne testimony. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. J. WALTER said the House had to choose between an objectionable bill and an unsatisfactory, because undefined, resolution. Regarding them in this light, he should vote against the second reading of the bill, and abstain from voting on the resolution. He believed Lord Derby's Government ought never to have meddled with the question. On the other hand, the second part of the noble lord's resolution meant anything or nothing, and it was impossible to say how far he was prepared to lower the suffrage in cities and boroughs. No doubt there were many men living in houses below a 10*l.* rental who were well qualified to exercise the vote, but there were many others who were not so, and the question was whether they should lower the suffrage to the working man or raise the working man to the suffrage by establishing some test by which he might prove his right and fitness to it. If the borough franchise were lowered at all, he did not see why it should stop at 8*l.*, 7*l.*, or 6*l.*, below which few houses would be met with. But whatever might be the reduction in boroughs, he hoped the county franchise would be reduced to a similar extent, since he believed that there ought to be uniformity of franchise between the two. As for the 40*s.* freeholders, he thought they had been much overrated, for he had men in his service to whom he should think it a charity to give 10*s.* a week, but who nevertheless possessed a 40*s.* freehold. He saw no reason why the Government should not withdraw the present bill and introduce a new bill; and he recommended them to adopt that course. The worst course of all, the most mischievous, reckless, and suicidal course they could adopt, was to dissolve Parliament. (Hear, hear.) For a Conservative Government to go to the country on the question of a Reform Bill was likely more than anything else to raise an outcry and create a dangerous agitation. Probably some of their agents might have told them that they might gain an accession of strength by appealing to the country. He (Mr. Walter) would give no opinion upon that point, but this he would say, that they would, by taking such a step, throw the bill into the political arena, to be quarrelled over by Radicals, and to become the fruitful subject of a most mischievous agitation. (Cheers.)

Mr. GREENALL opposed the resolution, believing that all the advantages of a larger measure might be obtained if the House went into committee.

Mr. GILPIN intended to vote for the resolution of the noble lord, because he believed it to be true, and because he could not call the bill a Reform Bill at all, but believed the House would be better with nothing than with that. He did not, however, wish his vote to be regarded as a general vote of want of confidence in the Government, because he did not wish to see a change on the treasury benches at present. (Hear.) Like the hon. member for Halifax, he did not want to see a change of Government at present, or to witness again the humiliating spectacle of Liberal leaders within a fortnight of their advent to power claiming the aid of the Tory party against the principles which were advocated by their own supporters. (Hear, hear.) When the question was, should the working classes be entrusted with the electoral franchise, the proposition was resisted because it was feared that they would exercise it to the injury of the rest of the community; but when the country was in danger they did not fear to place muskets in their hands, and to trust to them for the defence of our institutions. The way to make those classes all they desired to see them was to give them the same political rights as all other classes enjoyed, and to make them feel that they had an interest in the good government of the country. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. HENLEY said that under ordinary circumstances he should not have thought it necessary, considering the long time the debate had lasted, to trouble the House with any observations, but the

circumstances which had occurred in this debate had brought it to so peculiar a state that it was difficult for any man to vote upon it without explaining his reasons. It was well known that to the leading provisions of this bill, he, in common with his right hon friend near him (Mr. Walpole), could not give his assent. (Hear, hear.) He had listened with the greatest attention to the whole of the discussion, and if he had heard anything to shake his well-known opinions with respect to the bill, he would not have the least hesitation in saying so. (Hear, hear.) He thought, in one respect at least, the bill had been very much underrated. In his opinion, the bill was a very large measure, not only in what it directly accomplished, but it was still larger in the principle which it contained. According to the most moderate computation, it increased the constituencies of the counties by one-half. (Ministerial cheers.) Now, a measure that did that ought not to be considered a very small one. (Hear, hear.) But the question arose, was that addition made in a safe manner? The right hon. gentleman proceeded to say:—

I think my hon. friend, the Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, justified this measure by what seemed to me a most extraordinary reason. He said, "You cannot say it is any change of principle, because the occupation franchise in counties having been recognised in the Reform Bill of 1832 you are only flooding the counties with an occupation franchise." Perhaps on strict principle it may not be untrue; but the great thing is, how is the principle applied? No man can say that the application of the occupation franchise in counties in 1832 at all altered the proposition of property being the base of the franchise in counties. The letting in of a new class into the constituency to the extent of one-fifth or one-sixth could not have overridden the weight of property in the representation of the counties. But what does the present bill do? The county voters are about 500,000 in round numbers. This bill, according to the statement of the Under-Secretary for the Home Department, proposes to let in 300,000 occupying voters. I believe that number is pretty accurately stated. But what does it do beside? As if that was not an element sufficient to interfere with the property voters in counties, for some purpose not easy to understand you take away from the county representation 100,000 voters and hand them over to the boroughs. (Hear.) What is the result? That property may be more overridden you introduce 300,000 upon 400,000; 100,000 of those 400,000 being probably occupying voters before. (Hear.) Therefore you put something like 400,000 occupying voters against 300,000 who vote for property, and you take 100,000 voters by property from the counties and put them into the boroughs, where they will have to come in contact with an occupation constituency, who will neutralise those property voters from the county. (Hear, hear.) In that way the whole electoral power of the country will be thrown into the hands of an occupation class. (Hear, hear.) That is the plain result of the figures. I am not now saying one word as to whether 10% is a proper or an improper limit; but as it is, the vast majority of the voters, numerically, will be of that class, and the electoral power will be in their hands.

Passing on to the question of the relative position of counties and boroughs, Mr. Henley said the effect of the bill (leaving out for the present the smaller franchise) would be to give 530,000 voters to the boroughs and 700,000 to the counties. He asked whether those county constituencies being thus enlarged, would not insist upon more seats? If it were said that there had always been an inequality, was not that an argument against the necessity of an identical franchise now? Coming to the smaller franchises, it was plain they would do very little in selecting eligible voters from the working classes. Besides this, there were great anomalies in these franchises. To have 60% in a savings bank was some evidence of fitness; but why must a fund-holder have 300%? what were the circumstances that enabled one man to have it and another not to have it—because that was the real point? (Hear, hear.) Was that investment the measure of a man's prudence and self-respect, and was it a substantial security? In the first place, there was a difference between married and single—(hear, hear)—between a man with a large family and one with a small family. (Hear, hear.) Was the absence of that 60% in the savings-bank any ground for saying that those of the working classes who had it not were not fit to have the franchise? There may be sickness in one family or a thousand other things that might prevent a man who was as prudent and self-denying as his neighbour from getting that capital which another man has found it easy to save. (Hear.) So this savings-bank clause, standing alone, did not afford that fair opening for the extension of the franchise to the working classes that was desirable. With regard to the borough occupation franchise, a 6% rating would add 100,000 voters to the boroughs, and he thought that would be a safe step. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the second reading of the bill, he thought that the declarations emanating from the Treasury Bench during the debate as to the alterations possible in committee ought to relieve every one from all difficulties as to supporting the second reading. He thought it very desirable that the question, if possible, should be settled. He was therefore ready to go into committee on the bill, and he trusted that when it was in committee some satisfactory result would be arrived at.

Mr. ROEBUCK said the two great objects the House should have in view were the extension of the suffrage to the working classes and the distribution of electoral bodies. The bill would not give satisfaction to the working classes. If power be given to the majority they could have no interest in misusing it. The working classes had made England what she is; give them power, they would exult not depress the country. That is why they should be invested with power. Then as to the means. Mr. Bright thought

no good could be got from the bill, Mr. Roebuck thought otherwise—

No man can have a higher esteem for the wonderful abilities of my hon. friend than I have. He is a great orator—I was going to say, the greatest orator I have ever seen—but I do not consider him a great statesman. (Laughter.) If he had combined the two qualifications, he might have ruled this country; but the power of speech which my hon. friend possesses is not aided and guided by that political wisdom which alone can give power in this country. (Hear, hear.)

How can the bill be rendered most serviceable? Can it be left in the hands of the Government? Shall we be thrown upon the tender mercies of Lord Palmerston assisted by Lord John Russell? Lord Palmerston was not a Reformer—

When the noble lord was not in power he manifested the most liberal intentions; but when in power he became as great a monopolist as any man that I ever saw ruling this country in my time. (Cheers and laughter.) He would have been thought worthy of power if he had never attained it; but by the exercise of dominion he has entirely, in my mind, unfitted himself from ever being returned to power again. (Cheers and laughter.)

Lord John reminded Mr. Roebuck of a Chinese lady's foot "which has been so swathed and bound that, although it is to the owner's eye fair and beautiful to look upon, it does not help her onwards." The noble lord's mind had been so swathed and bound by party considerations that it was unfit for the task of ruling this great country—

I gather from the noble lord's career this opinion—that England is an appanage for Whig politicians—that good government cannot be expected from any class but the Whigs—(laughter); and he hopes, I believe I do not unfairly state it, that in our time, and in his time, he will see them again in power. I believe that although great advances were made by the noble lord, more particularly in 1831 and 1832, yet in the present state of things we can get a better Government than any that can be formed by either the noble lord, the member for Tiverton, or the noble lord, the member for the City. (Cheers.) And until we can bring together the united forces of the great Liberal party, I would rather have weakness on that bench (pointing to the ministerial bench)—weakness is there—(laughter)—I am speaking politically, I say I would rather see weakness there than have the noble lord, the member for Tiverton, back, with all his arrogance and insolence. (Cheers and laughter, and "Oh, oh.")

The Reform Act of 1832 has made the House independent; admit the working classes and aristocratic predominance will be destroyed. The people will govern themselves, and they will be better governed. If Mr. Disraeli would frankly say that he would in committee accept a 6% borough franchise, Mr. Roebuck would vote for the second reading; if not it would be more humane to put the Ministry out of their agony at once.

If the gentlemen opposite are prepared so to alter their bill as to gain all the noble lord intends, except the transference of political power, I ask him why he will not accept their bill? No doubt, sir, the noble lord thinks he can govern this country better than gentlemen opposite. I have no doubt that is his feeling. It is a very natural one, and I dare say that the noble lord might retort upon me, that I believe that I could govern the country better. I at once acknowledge that I do believe it. (Great laughter.) I have no doubt that I shall never be tried, and therefore my estimation of myself in that particular will never be falsified. (Laughter.)

The House was now full; midnight was near; and the excitement of the situation grew every moment. Mr. DISRAELI, the last speaker, rose after Mr. Roebuck, and for two hours pleaded for his bill. He described it as founded on three great principles—extension of the suffrage, the bill will add 400,000 voters to the constituency; the enfranchisement of large communities not represented; and the maintenance of the present borough system. These were the principles of the bill—"all the rest is matter of detail"—it should be discussed in committee; but he would not pledge himself to defer to any determination of the committee. The House was in favour of the principles of the bill—"No, no!"—and yet they were asked to adopt a resolution upon points of detail which had been thrust into their hands. It was said the bill disfranchised freeholders. It did nothing of the sort; but the mover of the resolution had disfranchised voters by thousands in 1832, and had proposed to disfranchise 50,000 freemen. Mr. Disraeli gave a long history of the ten pound county franchise propositions: told Lord Palmerston that the Conservatives had once saved him on that question; and reproached Lord Palmerston for not having last session extended the same courtesy to the Government of Lord Derby when it was hard pressed by Mr. Locke King. Mr. Disraeli went into the long story to show how impracticable it would have been to have proposed a twenty pound franchise. If he had done so the struggle would have taken place on that point. As to the borough franchise, Lord Palmerston had a complete respect for the ten pound franchise. Mr. Disraeli knew all the tricks that could be played with it—how it could be managed. It would have been a feeble, a dangerous, and a foolish policy to have proposed a twenty pound county and six pound borough franchise. Lord John Russell was for admitting the working classes—how he had not explained. Sir James Graham was pledged to the municipal franchise, and as the two were clearly conspirators in drawing up the resolution it was an irresistible inference that Lord John was pledged to the political programme of Sir James. Now in what did Mr. Bright's programme exceed that of the confederates? Mr. Bright would not decline to act with the noble lord. There were open questions in all cabinets; "and practically speaking, on the programme, I see no reason whatever why the honourable member for Birmingham should not be

adopted as a trusted and honoured colleague of the right hon. gentleman and of the noble lord." (Ministerial cheers.) What Mr. Disraeli could not reconcile was the mild Conservatism of Lord Palmerston and some distinguished colleagues of Lord Aberdeen "with the avowed, the determined, the advanced, almost the flagrant policy of the confederates of Mr. Bright." (Cheers and laughter.) Mr. Disraeli declaimed against democracies, which have their parasites as well as aristocracies—(cheers)—eulogised our mixed constitution, and defended the provisions he had made in his bill for the representation of interests, insisting that among those admitted were the working classes.

Why, hon. gentlemen talk as if the working classes at this moment had nothing to do with the suffrage; but from information which reaches me I believe that a great portion of those who live in 10% houses, especially in the north, are working men. (Hear, hear.) If you take the existing constituency at 900,000, I calculate that more than a ninth portion of them are working men. There are still 50,000 freemen who are working men, notwithstanding the kind intentions of the noble lord. (Laughter and cheers.)

How had the Government been met? Lord Palmerston approved this measure. He announced that he was in favour of the second reading; but at the same time he would vote for a resolution which Government had declared was fatal to the bill.

Between 1837 and 1841 no less than three votes of want of confidence in the Ministry were proposed in this House; but I never heard of a "contingent vote" of want of confidence being proposed, and that by a near relative of a member of the late Cabinet. (Hear, hear.) Nor do I remember that in those days the leader of the Opposition, and one who had occupied the post of high confidence which the noble lord has enjoyed, ever told his opponents that if they counselled their Sovereign to exercise her prerogative he would himself stop the supplies. (Cheers.) This is so different, too, from what one might have expected from the genial nature of the noble lord (a laugh), that, coupled with the announcement and withdrawal of the vote of want of confidence, I really must treat it altogether as a jest. (Cheers.)

Mr. Disraeli then took Lord John in hand. He did not think that there was a man who had sat long in that House but must honour the character of the noble lord. He admired that character. He admired his great parliamentary talents. He admired his ambition. But—

The moment that the noble lord is not in power he appears to me to live in an atmosphere of coalitions, combinations, *coups d'état*, and cunning resolutions. (Cheers and a laugh.) An appropriation clause may happen to every man once in his life. (Renewed cheers and laughter.) But there is only one man living of whom it can be said that in 1835 he overthrew the Government of Sir R. Peel upon an impracticable pretext; that in 1852 he overthrew the Government of Lord Derby with an objectless coalition; that in 1855 he overthrew the Government of Lord Aberdeen by a personal *coup d'état*; and that in 1857 he overthrew the Government of the member for Tiverton by a parliamentary manoeuvre. (Cheers.) Now I beg the noble lord, at this moment, to throw the vision of his memory for an instant back to the year 1852. He sat before me then, the head of a mighty host. He drew the fatal arrow that was to destroy our Government. He succeeded. He destroyed in breathless haste the Government of Lord Derby; but did he destroy anything else? Did he not destroy also the position of a great statesman? Did he not destroy almost the great historic party of which he was once the proud and honoured chief? (Cheers.) The noble lord does not sit opposite me now; but had he not hurried the catastrophe of 1852, and had he bided his time according to the periodic habit of our constitution, he would have returned to these benches the head of that great party of which he was once the chief and greatest ornament.

In bringing forward this untoward motion and by sneering at Lord Malmesbury, at a moment when negotiations were pending, when an awful responsibility rested on the Minister, Lord John had embarrassed the Government. "I declare, upon my responsibility as a Minister, that the conduct of the noble lord has produced injurious effects upon the public service." (Cheering.)

Great merchants, manufacturers, bankers, men of different opinions, agree in nothing else but in their readiness at all times to assist the Administration of the country. (Hear, hear.) I am indebted, as my predecessors have been, to their wise suggestions and to their zealous aid. But I can tell the noble lord that when they come to me it is not Parliamentary Reform after which they seek—(hear, hear)—it is not financial interests which any longer concerns them. What they say is, "Peace! Let the Government give us peace, it is the only thing which we require. Our energy is depressed, our enterprise is checked, but let the Government secure peace, and then they will be entitled to the gratitude and the confidence of their countrymen." (Hear, hear.) Well, I thought we had secured peace. I thought the time had arrived when I might have come down to this House and told them that the dark disquietude which for three months has hung over Europe had entirely passed away. But for this untoward and unhappy motion of the noble lord that might have been—(ironical cheers and counter cheering)—and I tell the noble lord that when he goes to the hustings of which he talks, and brandishes this bill, he will find that the minds of his constituents are full of another matter, and that they will demand from him the reasons for the conduct which he has pursued. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Disraeli wound up his speech with the following peroration:—

That we have conducted public affairs not altogether without success I venture to believe. (Cheers.) I know that when we acceded to office there was a great fear in the public mind that the country was not defended as became her. I know now that the name of England carries authority abroad, and that she can add to negotiation all the influence which results from the consciousness of power. (Cheers.) I know that when we acceded to office there was great distress and depression in men's

minds; there was the fear of increased taxation impending, and the disappointment which resulted from the apprehension that engagements for the reduction of the national taxation would not be fulfilled. Yet the burdens of the people have not been increased, the promises of reduction have been fulfilled, and the state of our revenue is, in every sense, highly satisfactory. (Cheers.) With regard to the more important branch of foreign affairs, I can say truly, although we had an inheritance of trouble, and although, probably, during the period of our official existence we have had as many difficulties to contend with as could well fall to the lot of any Ministry—although during the last three months the question of peace or war has sometimes appeared to be that only of a moment—still we have so managed affairs that all immediate dangers seem to have vanished, and there is a prospect of arrangements which, if concluded, will, in my opinion, lead to a permanent and a happy peace. (Cheers.) I have touched on our affairs under these principal heads. I will not allude to others of great but not of so great importance. We have endeavoured to introduce measures which would make law reform not merely a mockery and a byword. (Hear, hear.) If we are indebted for the pacification of India to the wisdom of her ruler, and the valour of her chief, at least it must be acknowledged that the Administration did support these men by sending out to them, under great difficulties, such supplies of valiant soldiers as secured the triumphs which were achieved. (Hear, hear.) The noble lord has talked, and he always does talk, about a dissolution of the present Parliament. These are words that cannot escape my lips, and I must, with the permission of the House, refrain from touching upon such a theme. But I may be permitted to say, in answer to the noble lord, that if, in the course of time, the present servants of the Queen find themselves upon the hustings before their constituents, I, for one, have that confidence in a great and generous nation that I believe at such an hour they will not forget the difficulties under which we undertook the administration of affairs, nor perhaps be altogether unmindful of what under such difficulties we have accomplished for their welfare. (Cheers.) It is by our conviction in the justice of the people of England, it is because we believe in the power of public opinion, that we have been sustained in this House during our arduous struggle, and are sustained, even at this moment, amid all the manoeuvres of parliamentary intrigue and all the machinations of party warfare. (The right hon. gentleman resumed his seat amid loud and prolonged cheering.)

It was now a quarter to one o'clock, and, the Speaker having put the question, the House proceeded to a division. The greatest excitement prevailed in all parts of the House. Upwards of 600 members were present; a considerable number of distinguished persons occupied the seats assigned to visitors on either side of the entrance behind the bar and the gallery immediately over the clock; while both the Speaker's and Strangers' galleries were crowded with an excited audience. Upwards of twenty minutes were consumed in taking the division, and as the moment for announcing the result approached, the excitement rose to the highest pitch. The great bulk of the members as usual, on returning from the division lobbies, resumed their places on either side of the chamber, but a large number of them had assembled in a dense crowd at the bar. At length the tellers made their appearance, and then there were cries of "Order, order!" and "Bar, bar!" As the tellers took their places, it was seen in an instant on which side the majority lay, and as they advanced to the table a vociferous cheer, in anticipation of the actual result, rose from the Opposition side.

The numbers were—

For the second reading of the bill	291
For Lord J. Russell's resolution	330

Majority for the resolution	39
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As the numbers were announced, the House again rang with a triumphant shout from the Opposition benches. It will be perceived by the division that 621 members were in attendance—a number unprecedented, except on an extraordinary occasion, such as this.

The Resolution was then put, when

Mr. WYLD moved as an amendment to add, "and that at any election of a member or members to serve in Parliament the votes shall be taken by ballot."

Mr. H. BERKELEY rose amidst much confusion; he declined to support the motion, as not being brought forward at a proper time and in a proper manner.

Mr. M. GIBSON and Mr. CLAY in vain endeavoured to be heard. The former said:—"As a friend of the ballot I trust he will not call for a division. If he does, I for one will not go into the lobby with him."

Here Mr. BRIGHT and other hon. members surrounded Mr. Wyld, and endeavoured, apparently without effect, to shake his resolution.

Mr. CLAY moved the adjournment of the debate. Lord J. RUSSELL then rose and addressed the House in dumb show. The noble lord's lips were seen to move, but not a syllable could be heard above the uproar. From his lordship's gestures it was supposed that he appealed to the hon. member for Bodmin not to press his motion. The motion for the adjournment of the debate was negatived without a division.

The SPEAKER then put the question upon Mr. Wyld's resolution, when Mr. Berkeley, Mr. M. Gibson, Mr. Bright, and many other hon. members rose and left the House, without voting.

The SPEAKER then again put Mr. Wyld's resolution, when an overwhelming cry of "No!" was raised. The cry of "The Ayes have it" was, however, heard, and the House divided:—

For Mr. Wyld's amendment	98
Against it	328
Majority against	230

The SPEAKER then put Lord John Russell's reso-

lution; but there were many Noes, and it was thought a division would take place. When the crowd of members who had gone out to avoid voting on Mr. Wyld's amendment had entered the House and the doors were shut, the question was again put. The SPEAKER declared that the Ayes had it. Some few members said the Noes had it; but when the Speaker put the question a third time no one gainsaid the declaration that the Ayes had it, and the announcement was received with cheers from the Opposition.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said,—It will, perhaps, be convenient to the House to know that I shall propose that this House at its rising adjourn until Monday. (Hear, hear.)

The remaining orders of the day were disposed of, and the House then adjourned, at ten minutes before two o'clock, until Monday next.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

On Monday Mr. DISRAELI made a statement in the House of Commons similar in substance to, but more temperate in spirit than, that made by Lord Derby. Somewhat reluctantly Ministers had, he said, maintained their anomalous position in that House. But the vote at which the House arrived on Thursday rendered it impossible for them any longer to be quiescent. That was a vote of censure on the Government. It was intended as a vote of censure. (Some cries of "No!") In the course of his speech he paid a eulogistic tribute to his Conservative supporters, and acknowledged the consideration of hon. gentlemen opposite:—

On this occasion, I feel it my duty to tender them the thanks of the Government for the support which, during last session, we received from them. (Laughter and cheers.) It was a support given without solicitation—without condition. (Hear, hear.) It was a support given by gentlemen who, on all constitutional questions, entertain opinions diametrically opposed to those which I profess, and, therefore, I believe that they gave that support because they appreciated the peculiar position in which the House was placed by the state of parties. Consequently, I am bound to believe, and do believe, that they gave us that support from a pure sense of public duty. I have been twice called on to lead this House without the advantage of a numerical majority of supporters. The task of conducting the business of this House is under no circumstances a light one, but the burden was necessarily aggravated by the circumstance to which I refer, and I feel that, however imperfectly I may have done my duty, even that imperfect fulfilment of it could not have been accomplished had it not been for that courtesy and general good feeling which I experienced on all occasions, not merely from my friends, but also from those who sit opposite to me in this House.

In their present position he would state the course which the Government felt it to be their duty to take:—

Sir, under these circumstances, seeing that there is not on the part of hon. gentlemen opposite more ability to form an Administration than existed when they felt it necessary to retire from these benches—seeing that the Opposition consists of a number of sections, which, no doubt, can at any time combine and overwhelm the Queen's Government, whoever may constitute that Government (cheers from the Ministerial benches)—seeing that in the present state of affairs there is no security, but almost a certainty that every February there may be a Ministerial crisis, and perhaps its consequences—believing that this is a state of things prejudicial to the repose of Parliament, and injurious to the best interests of the empire—believing that it is of the utmost importance that at this moment the authority of her Majesty's Government should be supported by the authority of Parliament, and not being conscious that during the time we have conducted the government we have done anything to forfeit the good opinion of our fellow-countrymen (loud cheers), we have thought it our duty to advise her Majesty to exercise her prerogative and to dissolve the present Parliament. (Loud cheering from the Ministerial side.)

Under these circumstances it was his duty to inform the House that, as soon as the urgent requirements of the public service were satisfied, Parliament would be prorogued, with a view to its immediate dissolution.

Lord PALMERSTON said he was sure he expressed the general feeling of the House in acknowledging the courtesy and fairness of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. (Loud cheers.) Although he did not taunt the Government with remaining in power in their present circumstances, he did not consider the late vote as one of censure; as such he would not have supported it; it was only an expression of the feeling of the House upon a measure, or parts of a measure, before it. His opinion was, that if the Government felt it their duty to retain their office, they should either have withdrawn the bill or altered it in committee, so as to adapt it to the opinion of the House, and he did not think to pursue either course would be any disparagement to political honour. He did not offer any obstacle to their carrying out the advice they had given to her Majesty, but he thought it was very unwise advice. The question that would be put to the country was, not what men should be in office, but what should be the Reform Bill to be brought in by the Government. If he were to attempt to prophesy the result, he should say that the Parliament which the present Government would call together would be far more likely than the present to decide that power ought to be transferred to other hands.

War of the most extensive range, peace upon a solid basis—these two considerations are pending in the councils of Europe. Is it not of the utmost importance, then, that while such questions are pending the Government of England should inspire confidence in those with whom it is in negotiation—confidence not only as to the

views which it entertains, but as to the permanence of its authority (hear); because we all know that a Government whose existence depends on an event which is to happen six weeks hence is not a Government to which the Powers of Europe will look as permanent and enduring. (Cheers.)

He entreated them to take the earliest moment to dissolve Parliament; great embarrassment and inconvenience would result from delay.

Mr. BRIGHT felt with many members that the course adopted by the Government would lead to a large amount of personal inconvenience; but, under all the circumstances of the case, it was impossible for him to come to any other conclusion than that the Government had taken the constitutional course they were bound to take. They had been defeated by a majority exceeding one-half of the members of the House, and the question ought to be remitted to the constituency before it was reproduced for adjudication there. But while he applauded the course they had taken, he protested against the attempt of Mr. Disraeli to get up a little political capital by representing that the country had the option between his own measure, Conservative in its character, and one that was revolutionary.

The right hon. gentleman knows very well—indeed, it is not in his speeches in this House that we have heard of it for the first time—the value of a cry. (Laughter.) In one of his earliest works he sets out by teaching Tadpole and Taper in what its value consists. (Renewed laughter.) In that day the cry of his friends was "Our young Queen and our old Constitution." (Continued laughter.) The cry now, however, is that he and his friends are Conservative, and that they offer to the country a Conservative Reform Bill, while their opponents—meaning, I presume, the noble lord the member for London, and all who sit on this side of the House, and who are the friends of Reform—are favourable to a measure revolutionary in its character. (Hear, hear.) Now it strikes me as a very odd thing that the bill which the right hon. gentleman introduced, and which he says is a Conservative Reform Bill, has, if possible—allowing for the difference of numbers—actually met with more determined opponents on that than on this side of the House. (Cheers.) It does not seem, therefore that the measure was, in the opinion of hon. gentlemen opposite, very Conservative in its character (Hear, hear), while there are some among them who, if I am not deceived, deemed that some of its provisions tended in the direction of revolution. (Cheers.) Now, I, for one, am not at all afraid of the tribunal before which the right hon. gentleman and his colleagues are about to bring this question. (Renewed cheers.) I presume that if the language which the right hon. gentleman has used refers to anybody more distinctly than to another, that individual is myself, because among the various definite propositions on the subject of reform—if there be any—which have lately been discussed before the country, that with which my name is connected is, perhaps, the most definite, and that which has been most fully discussed. Well, then, that being so, I undertake to say that in any proposition of reform which I should propose, defend, or support, I should proceed exactly upon the lines which were laid down by the bill of 1832, and in accordance strictly and rigidly with all the landmarks which the most gifted and capable statesmen of this country for the last sixty years have set up for our guidance upon this question. (Hear, hear.) If I make the constituencies of the country larger and freer,—if I take seats from a handful of people spread over small and inconsiderable and decaying towns and give them to the large populations who form the great centres of your commerce, your industry, your taxation, your public opinion, and your power—if I do all this, and to do so be revolutionary, then I have to unlearn the meaning of the word. (Cheers.)

He should like to go to this election in a spirit of calmness, and, the Government giving all the figures, to discuss the question fairly.

I should like that hon. gentlemen opposite should lay all the bearings of the case before their friends and constituents. I would say to them, "Discuss it fairly, and do not charge me with revolutionary designs. (Ironical cheers and laughter.) I do not charge you with fostering such designs. (Laughter.) I simply charge you with what I should call an unacquaintance with the opinions of your countrymen, and an ignorance of what is requisite for the good of your country (cheers);" and, having said thus much, I shall say no more, but that I entirely approve of the course which the right hon. gentleman and his colleagues have taken.

Lord J. RUSSELL observed that if, as Mr. Disraeli contended, it was competent to any person or party to introduce a measure of reform, it was equally competent to any person or party to judge of and oppose it; but this privilege Mr. Disraeli seemed to deny him, by censuring him for his opposition to the bill, an opposition, which, he had stated, was dangerous to the peace of Europe. If this were so, the responsibility would rest upon the Government who brought in such a bill. But he believed that the opposition to the bill would have no influence whatever upon the peace of Europe. Considering the state of public business and that of affairs abroad, he thought the Government should have exhausted every means of settling this question before they resorted to a dissolution. Lord John stated his notions of what a Reform Bill should be:—

In the first place I should not propose any new basis of representation. I would preserve the representation of counties, cities, and boroughs as it has been from the earliest times of the House of Commons. I should propose a 10th franchise in counties. I think the argument of the right hon. gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer was sound when he said the Government could hardly have proposed a higher franchise without being reminded of the decision of a majority of the House, and, therefore, besides being of opinion that it is a sound franchise, I should think it the wisest course to propose it to the House. Then with regard to all those franchises which are called "fancy franchises," there were some of that nature in the Bill of 1854. They may require revision and amendment, but I am disposed to think that those franchises would admit many men well qualified to vote at elections. Now, as to the

franchise in boroughs, I am of opinion, notwithstanding all that has been said upon the other side in the course of the debate, that it would be useful, that it would be safe, and even that it would be absolutely necessary, in order to make the representation safe, to introduce another class of voters in boroughs, and that I would do by reducing the present yearly value of 10*l.* to a yearly value of 6*l.* (Cheers.) I think there are great advantages in not having the franchise the same as the municipal franchise. In introducing the Municipal Reform Bill I stated the opinion of the Government of that day, that it was desirable to keep the franchises distinct; and I am of that opinion still; and, besides that, the reports which I have received from various parts of the country as to the municipal franchise do not make me think it would be desirable to introduce that franchise for the election of members of Parliament. (Hear, hear.) But I do believe, contrary to the opinion which has been expressed in such strong terms from the Treasury Bench, that it is desirable to introduce a larger portion of the working body—I should say of the working classes—into the constituent body which sends representatives to Parliament. (Hear, hear.) I believe they are a loyal body, that those I refer to, the best portion of the working classes, are a sufficiently instructed body to be able to make a good choice of members of Parliament. (Hear, hear.) A great political writer has said, there is a vast difference between a judgment with respect to political measures, and a judgment with respect to men who are fit to be entrusted with political power. I believe that is a perfectly true observation, and I do think the addition of a large number of the working classes would form a better and a sounder basis for representation in this House than we now possess. ("Hear, hear," and a cry of "Freemen.") As the hon. gentleman has mentioned freemen, I may say I am strongly of opinion, as matters now stand, it would not be wise to interfere with them at all. (Cheers and ironical cheers.) In 1832 we left the privileges of freemen as they now stand. We did so deliberately, after much debate in this House, and still more elsewhere. I do not think it would be wise now to make any change in that respect, although in the bill of 1854 some change was proposed. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.) There is another subject which I think should be dealt with by a separate bill. I mean the question of disfranchisement and the redistribution of seats. (Hear, hear.) That is a question encompassed by the greatest difficulties, because there is not only the difficulty of disfranchisement in the first instance, but the question of redistribution will raise differences of opinion as to counties and towns, and various other points of the utmost difficulty of solution. My opinion is that, if about twenty-six seats were taken from the smaller boroughs now returning two members each, and to them were added the four seats now vacant, we should have a fund of thirty seats to distribute, which should be given to these new places which are considered to be deserving of representation—such as Burnley, Birkenhead, Staleybridge—and perhaps to some of the largest agricultural counties. Whether that would be an arrangement that would last for many years it would of course be presumptuous in me to say positively, but my opinion is that bills of that kind, so providing for a reform of the representative system, would settle the question for many years to come. I do not wish to indulge in vagueness upon this subject, and I may say that I think such a measure would be more beneficial than the late bill of the Government, that it would produce little disturbance in the representation, and would send to the House of Commons men well qualified to discuss the affairs of the country. The right hon. gentleman and his colleagues have chosen otherwise. They have chosen to make declarations in this House in the strongest terms against any further lowering of the franchise, against any further admission of the working classes. (Cheers and cries of "No, no.") Over and over again did the Secretary for the Colonies and other right hon. gentlemen declare that beyond the franchises in the bill they could not consent to any further admission of the working classes by a reduction of the 10*l.* franchise. (Hear, hear.) I believe such a declaration, if supported by any Parliament, would be found an exceedingly dangerous one. (Hear, hear.) I believe it would make a large class of the very best men in the country, the most industrious and the best conducted, hostile to the very institution of this House. They would think they were excluded by an arbitrary and invidious line, and I am sure that we should be unable to keep up that line. (Hear.) There is one thing more upon which the noble lord (Lord Palmerston) has touched, and upon which I also wish to make one observation; and that is, whether when this Parliament is dissolved, the new Parliament is to be immediately summoned? In 1841 Sir R. Peel, when I announced a dissolution, asked me for a pledge that no time should be lost in summoning the new Parliament, but that as soon as it should be elected, it should meet. I suppose it is the intention of Lord Derby and his colleagues to pursue a similar course. It would be quite unconstitutional if they did not pursue that course, and refrained from meeting Parliament as soon as possible. The Ministers have taken that responsibility upon themselves, and it is the duty of this House to aid them in every way by passing as quickly as possible such supplies as may be required. (Hear, hear, and a cry of "The ballot.") I can only say if the present Ministry should introduce any Reform Bill containing clauses introducing the ballot I shall feel it my duty to vote against it. (Cheers and laughter.)

Mr. Drummond, Mr. Horsman, Mr. Deedes, Mr. Newdegate, Colonel Patten, and Mr. Bentinck having spoken, Sir W. FARQUHAR said he was agreeably surprised to find that the noble lord the member for Tiverton, notwithstanding his unconstitutional threat upon a former occasion, had now no intention of impeding a dissolution. Col. FRENCH believed that, had the Ministry resigned, a stronger Government than had existed since the Reform Act of 1832 would have been formed. After a few words from Sir F. Smith, Sir D. NORREYS said he had unsuccessfully endeavoured, during the late debate on the Reform Bill, to catch the Speaker's eye for at least thirty times. (Laughter.) He doubted whether it would be for the advantage of the country, or even of the Liberal party, that the Government should be transferred to the noble lord (J. Russell). The Liberal party were not sufficiently united. In opposition they managed admirably well. (A laugh.) But how

was Government to be carried on by a party which was split up into three or four sections? Lord ELCHO wished to ask what Lord John Russell meant by enfranchising "a" or "the" great body of the working classes?

Mr. B. OSBORNE said:—

The noble lord has put a question which his experience in Parliament ought to have taught him cannot be answered. But if he had studied the subject, I think he would have seen that by the calculations of Mr. Newmarch the number of voters who would be added to the constituencies by a 6*l.* franchise, and by the suffrage proposed by the noble lord, would be very nearly a million. [Lord Elcho.—What proportion will there be of the working classes?] I shall not allow the noble lord to drive me up in a corner by asking questions which it is impossible for anybody here to answer. We all know that the noble lord is opposed to the admission of the working classes at all (Hear, hear); but if he really wants information, I refer him to the paper published by Mr. Newmarch, which will save him from asking any such questions.

He predicted that if he came back to that House, he should see a very different Parliament from the present, and rather rejoiced at it, as he thought this a very bad Parliament, especially that part of it which sat on the Opposition side of the House. (Laughter.)

An attempt has been made to throw dirt upon us by connecting us with the hon. member for Birmingham. (Great laughter.) I have great respect for the hon. member (Mr. Bright), though I do not go as far as he does; but some persons seem to think that there are only two parties upon this question—the Conservative and the revolutionary party. The same argument was used in the time of the old Reform Bill. Those who advocated the measure of 1832 were also called revolutionary. This is the old rusty weapon which is always brought out by the Tory party on the eve of a general election. (Hear, hear.)

He concluded with an appeal to the two leaders of the Opposition, who were constantly striving to know which of them was to smell first at the nosegay:—

I appeal to the patriotism of those two noble lords to come to some distinct settlement of their differences. (Hear, hear.) I call upon them to do so in the name of their party. How long, I should like to know, are we to go on in this way, not knowing whom we are to follow? (Cheers and laughter.) I believe the great Liberal party would be united if that question could be satisfactorily solved. (Hear, hear.) Those who sit on the opposite side of the House have a leader—I allude to the right hon. gentleman—in whom they place confidence. He has been enabled to consolidate his party—a task which, perhaps, if he had a noble lord to quarrel with him, he would not be able to accomplish. (Cheers and laughter.) The consequence is that hon. gentlemen opposite form an united body, and that they will go united to the hustings. But if we, the great Liberal party, go on session after session speculating as to what Lord This or Lord That will do, we shall suffer ourselves to be dragged through the dirt, and I therefore call upon those noble lords to whom I am alluding to come to some understanding before a general election takes place as to which of them is to be our leader. (Hear, hear.) The noble lord the member for London put forward a programme to-night which I thought a sensible and a good one, and which I think every real Liberal will be able to support. I trust I have now given a sufficient answer to the noble lord the member for Haddingtonshire—(a laugh)—and I shall conclude by expressing a hope that, previous to the general election, the Liberal party will take counsel together, and not act upon the advice of those crotchety politicians who have been so well described by the right hon. baronet the member for Marylebone. (Cheers.)

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, replying to questions that had been asked in the course of the discussion, stated that the Superannuation Bill would be proceeded with before the dissolution. He hoped to have public business so advanced as to be able to dissolve Parliament when the House rose for the Easter holidays. The elections would be carried through, and the new House convened, with all possible despatch.

We hold ourselves exempted from any pledge which, as the noble lord supposes, would render it incumbent upon us in June or July to bring forward any measure of Parliamentary reform. That, I do most distinctly say, is not our intention, and certainly under no circumstances do I contemplate the possibility of such a step. (Hear, hear.)

The motion for the adjournment of the House was then by leave withdrawn.

MAYNOOTH.

Mr. SPOONER, in answer to a question which had been put to him, stated that it was his intention to bring forward the subject of Maynooth to-morrow, and expressed a hope that his right hon. friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer would not press his motion for orders of the day having precedence of motions. ("Oh, oh.") He (Mr. Spooner) had already given way once to suit the convenience of the House, and if that motion should be made he would oppose it, and would take a division upon it.

INDIAN FINANCE.

Lord STANLEY, in moving the third reading of the India Loan Bill, entered into various details respecting the previous loans which had been raised for Indian purposes, either at home or in Hindostan; the deficiencies in the Indian Exchequer caused by the late revolt; and the financial exigencies for which provision had to be made. In the year 1857-8 the deficiency was estimated at nine millions, and in 1858-9 at thirteen millions. These were met by loans already contracted. During the ensuing year one million increase was anticipated in the revenues from taxation, and a large saving would, it was hoped, be accomplished by the release of many regiments now on service in the country. Lord Canning had taken steps to raise a further loan in Calcutta, and had computed that 4 or 4½ millions more would suffice to meet the requirements of the

coming financial year. There was, however, no intention of asking any larger borrowing powers than were included in the bill on the table, during the continuance of the present Parliament.

Mr. V. SMITH complained that no improvement had been effected in the management of Indian financial affairs.

Mr. Vansittart, Mr. Crawford, Sir H. Willoughby, Sir C. Wood, Colonel Sykes, and other members, having followed with remarks upon the financial and political state of India,

The bill was read a third time, and passed.

PARLIAMENTARY DIVISION ON THE GOVERNMENT REFORM BILL.

An M.P., signing "X," points out to the *Times* that the question on which the House really divided was, not Lord John Russell's Resolution, but the second reading of the bill. The question put by the Speaker was "that the words proposed to be left out" (i.e., that "this bill be now read a second time") should "stand part of the question." Lord John's "Resolution was put in a substantive form after the Division on the Ballot, and was carried without a Division."

MINORITY—AYES, 291.

Adams, W H	Fellowes, E	Manners, Lord J
Adderley, Rt Hon CB	Ferguson, Sir R	March, Earl of
Alexander, J	Finlay, A S	Maxwell, Hon Col
Annesley, H	Fitzgerald, W R S	Miles, W
Arbuthnot, Hon Gen	Fitzwilliam, G W	Miller, T J
Archdall, Capt M	Forde, Colonel	Miller, S B
Bailey, C	Forster, Rt Hon Col	Mills, A
Baillie, C	Forster, Sir G	Montgomery, Sir G
Baillie, H J	Franklyn, G W	Moody, C A
Bail, Edward	Fraser, Sir W A	Morgan, C
Baring, A H	Galway, Sir W P	Morgan, Major
Baring, T G	Galway, Viscount	Mowbray, Rt Hon JR
Barnard, T T	Gard, RS	Nana, Lord
Barnard, Hon Col	Garnett, W J	Neeld, J
Barnow, W H	Gaskell, J M	Newark, Viscount
Bathurst, A A	Gilpin, C	Newdegate, C N
Besch, W W B	Gladstone, Rt Hon W	Newport, Viscount
Beaumont, W B	Goddard, A L	Nisbet, R P
Beetie, Earl of	Gore, W R O	Noel, Hon G J
Beecroft, G S	Graham, Lord W	Norreys, Sir U J
Bennet, F	Greaves, E	North, Colonel
Bentinck, G W P	Greenall, G	Northote, Sir S H
Beresford, Rt Hon W	Gregory, W H	Osulton, Lord
Blackburn, P	Griffith, C D	Packe, C W
Blake, J	Grogan, E	Pakenham, Col
Boldero, Col	Gurney, J H	Pakington, Sir J
Booth, Sir R G	Haddo, Lord	Palk, Lawrence
Botfield, Beriah	Hall, General	Palmer, R
Bovill, W	Hamilton, Lord C	Palmer, R W
Bowyer, G	Hamilton, J H	Patten, Colonel W
Boyd, J	Hanbury, Hon Capt	Paul, H
Brady, J	Hankey, T	Peel, Rt Hon Gen
Bramley-Moore, J	Hardy, G	Pennant, Hon Col
Bramston, T W	Hardy, J	Percy, J W
Bridges, Sir B W	Hassard, M	Peversey, Viscount
Brookhurst, J	Hayes, Sir E	Philippa, J H
Bruce, Major C	Heard, J I	Powell, F S
Bruen, H	Heathcote, G H	Pritchard, J
Bunbury, W B	Hennley, Rt Hon J W	Pugh, D
Burghley, Lord	Henniker, Lord	Pugh, D
Burrell, Sir C M	Hervy, Lord A	Ramsey, Sir A
Caithness, Sir H M C	Hill, Lord E	Repton, G W J
Carden, Sir R W	Hill, R C	Richardson, J
Carnac, Sir J R	Hodgson, W N	Robertson, P F
Cartwright, Colonel	Holford, R S	Rolt, J
Cayley, E S	Hope, A J B B	Rust, J
Cecil, Lord R	Hopwood, J T	Solater-Booth, G
Charlesworth, J D	Hornby, W H	Scott, Hn F
Child, S	Horsfall, T B	Scott, Major
Christy, S	Horsman, Rt Hon E	Seymer, H K
Churchill, Lord A S	Hudson, G	Shirley, E P
Clarke, J J	Hughes, W B	Sibthorp, Major
Clive, R W	Hume, W W F	Smith, M T
Closs, M C	Hunt, G W	Smith, Sir F
Cobbett, J M	Ingestre, Viscount	Smyth, Colonel
Cobbold, J C	Jervis, Captain	Smollett, A
Codrington, Sir W	Johnstone, Hn H B	Somerser, Col
Cole, Hon H A	Johnstone, J J H	Spaight, J
Cole, Hn J L	Jolliffe, H H	Spooner, R
Colebrooke, Sir T E	Jones, D	Stanhope, J B
Collins, T	Kekewich, S T	Stanley, Lord
Conolly, T	Kelly, Sir F	Stephenson, R
Cootie, Sir C	Kendall, N	Stirling, W
Copeland, W T	Kerrison, Sir E C	Stewart, A
Corbally, M E	King, J K	Stewart, Sir M R S
Corry, Rt Hon H L	Knatchbull, W F	Sturt, H G
Crook, J	Knight, F W	Sturt, N
Cross, R A	Knightley, R	Tempest, Lord V
Cubitt, Alderman	Knox, Colonel	Tollmach, J
Curzon, Viscount	Knox, Hon W S	Tottenham, C
Dalkeith, Earl of	Langton, W G	Trefusis, Hon Ch R
Damer, L D	Laurie, John	Trollope, Rt Hon Sir J
Davison, R	Lefroy, A	Vance, J
Deedes, W	Legh, G C	Vansittart, G H
Denison, E	Lennox, Lord A F	Vansittart, W
Diersell, Rt Hon B	Lennox, Lord H	Verner, Sir W
Dobbs, W C	Leslie, G F	Waddington, H S
Dod, J W	Lever, J O	Walcott, Admiral
Drummond, H	Liddell, Hon H G	Walpole, Rt Hon S H
Du Cane, C	Lincoln, Earl of	Walsh, Sir J
Duncombe, Hn A	Lisburne, Earl of	Welby, W E
Duncombe, Hn Col	Locke, J	Whiteside, Hon J
Du Pre, C G	Lockhart, A E	Whitmore, H
Dutton, R H	Lorg, Walter	Williams, Col
East, Sir J B	Lopes, Sir M	Willoughby, Sir H
Edwards, H	Lovaine, Lord	Willson, A
Egerton, Sir P G	Lowther, Hon. Col.	Wood, B T
Egerton, E C	Lowther, Captain	Wortley, Rt Hon J S
Egerton, W	Lyall, G	Wyndham, General
Elcho, Lord	Lygon, Hon F	Wyndham, H
Elmley, Viscount	Lytton, Rt Hon G	Wynn, Colonel
Elphinstone, Sir J	Macartney, G	Wynn, Sir W W
Elton, Sir A H	Macaulay, K	Wynne, W W E
Emlyn, Viscount	MacEvoy, E	Wyvill, M
Estcourt, Rt Hon THS	M'Cintock, J	Yorke, Hon E T
Euston, Earl of	Maguire, J F	Sir W Jolliffe
Farnham, E B	Mainwaring, T	Colonel Taylor
Farquhar, Sir M	Mallins, R	

MAJORITY—NOES, 330.

Adair, H E	Barnard, T	Briscoe, J I
Adeane, H J	Base, M T	Brown, J
Agar-Ellis, Hn G F	Baxter, W E	Browne, Lord J
Agnew, Sir A	Bazley, T	Bruce, Lord E
Akroyd, E	Beale, S	Bruce, Hon A
Alcock, T	Beamish, F B	Buchanan, W
Anderson, Sir J	Berkeley, Hon H F	Buckley, General
Antrobus, E	Berkeley, F W F	Buckley, Sir R
Ashley, Lord	Bethell, Sir R	Buller, J W
Ayrton, A S	Biddulph, R M	Burke, Sir T J
Bagshaw, R J	Biggs, J	Bury, Viscount
Bagwell, J	Black, A	Butler, C S
Baines, Rt Hon M T	Bland, L H	Butt, I
Baker, R W	Bonham-Carter, J	Buxton, C
Baring, H B	Bouverie, E P	Byng, Hon G
Baring, Hn Sir F T	Bouverie, P P	Caird, J
Baring, T G	Bright, J	Calcraft, J H

Calcutt, F M	Hadfield, G	Pilkington, J
Calverton, Hon F H	Hall, Rt Hon Sir B	Pinney, Colonel
W G	Hamilton, Captain	Portman, W H
Campbell, R J H	Hanbury, R	Price, W F
Cardwell, E	Handley, J	Pryce, E L
Castlerosse, Viscount	Hanmer, Sir J	Proby, Lord
Cavendish, W	Harcourt, G C	Puller, C W G
Cavendish, Lord G	Hardcastle, J A	Ramsden, J W
Chesham, J	Harris, J D	Raynham, Viscount
Cholmeley, Sir M J	Hartington, Marquis	Rebow, J G
Clay, J	Hastell, J	Ricardo, O
Clifford, C G	Hay, Lord J	Ridley, G
Clifford, Colonel	Hayter, Sir W G	Ridley, T J A
Clinton, Lord R	Headlam, T E	Roberts, J A
Clive, George	Hendry, D O	Roebuck, J A
Codrington, General	Hennage, G E	Rothschild, L de
Cogan, W H F	Herbert, H A	Rothschild, M de
Coke, Hon W O W	Herbert, S	Roupeil, W
Collier, R P	Hodgson, M D	Russell, Lord J
Colville, C R	Holland, E	Russell, H
Coningham, W	Hotham, Lord	Russell, A
Cowper, W F	Howard, C W G	Russell, F W
Cotterell, Sir H G	Hutt, W	St. Aubyn, J
Cowan, C	Ingham, R	Salisbury, E G
Cox, W	Ingram, H	Salomons, Alderman
Craufurd, E H J	Jackson, W	Sammelson, B
Crawford, R W	James, E J	Schneider, H W
Crosley, F	Jervoise, Sir J C	Scholesfield, W
Dalglah, R	Johnstone, Sir J	Schope, G P
Dashwood, Sir G H	Keating, Sir H S	Shafte, R D
Davey, R	Ker, R	Shelley, Sir J V
Deas, Sir H R F	Kershaw, J	Sheridan, R B
Deasy, R	King, P J L	Sheridan, R B
Denison, H W H	King, E B	Slaney, R A
Dent, J D	Kinglake, A W	Smith, J A
De Vere, S E	Kinglake, J N	Smith, J B
Devereux, J T	Kingscote, R N F	Smith, R Vernon
Dilwyn, L L	Kinnaird, A F	Smith, Augustus
Divitt, E	Labouchere, H	Somerville, Hon Sir W
Dodson, J G	Langston, J H	Stafford, Marquis of
Duff, M E G	Langton, H G	Stanley, Hon W O
Duff, Major	Laurel, William	Stapleton, J
Duke, Sir J	Lavigne, Sir R	Steel, J
Dunbar, Sir W	Lewis, Sir G O	Stuart, Lord J
Duncan, Viscount	Lindsay, W S	Stuart, Colonel
Dundas, F	Locke, John	Sullivan, M
Dunkell, Lord	Low, Robert	Sykes, Colonel W H
Dunlop, A M	Luce, Thomas	Talbot, G R M
Dunne, M	Macarthy, A	Taylor, S W
Ellis, Rt Hon E	McCann, James	Thompson, General
Ellis, E	Mackie, James	Thornely, T
Ellis, Hon J E	Mackinnon, W A	Thornhill, W P
Ennis, J	Mackinnon, W A	Tite, W
Esmond, J	Magao, William	Tollenache, H F J
Evans, Sir De L	Mangles, C W	Tomline, G
Evans, T W	Majoribanks, D	Trall, G
Ewart, W	Marshall, W	Trelawny, Sir J S
Ewing, H E C	Martin, C W	Trueman, C
Fagan, W	Martin, F W	Turner, J A
Fenwick, H	Martin, J	Tynte, Colonel K
Fergus, J	Massey, W N	Wane, Lord H
Ferguson, Colonel	Matheson, A	Verney, Sir H
Fitzgerald, J D	Matheson, Sir J	Villiers, Rt Hon C P
Fitzroy, H	Melgund, Viscount	Vivian, H H
Fitzwilliam, C W	Mellor, J	Vivian, Hon J C W
Foley, J H	Mills, T	Waldron, L
Foljambe, F J S	Milnes, R M	Walter, J A
Forster, C	Moffatt, G	Warre, J A
Forster, W O	Moncreff, J	Watkins, Colonel L
Fortescue, F D	Monson, W	Weguelin, T M
Fortescue, C S	Monson, W J	Westhead, J P B
Fox, W J	Morris, D	Whitman, J
Freeston, Colonel	Napier, Sir C	Whitbread, S
French, Colonel	Nicoll, D	White, J
Gibson, T M	Norris, J T	Wickham, H W
Gilpin, C	North, F	Wilcox, B M G
Glyn, G C	O'Brien, P	Williams, W
Glyn, G G	O'Connell, D	Williams, Sir W F
Grace, O D J	O'Donoghue, Ths	Williams, E W
Graham, Rt Hon Sir J	Ogilvy, Sir J	Wilson, J
Greene, John	Osborne, R	Winnington, Sir T
Greenwood, John	Owen, Sir J	Wise, J A
Greer, S M Curdy	Paget, G	Wood, Rt Hon Sir C
Gregon, S	Paget, Lord A	Wood, W
Grenfell, C P	Paget, Lord C	Woods, H
Grenfell, C W	Palmerston, Viscount	Worsley, Lord
Greville, Colonel F	Paxton, Sir J	Wrightson, W B
Gray, Captain	Pease, H	Wyld, J
Gray, Sir George	Pechell, Sir G B	Young, A W
Gray, R W	Peel, Sir B	
Grosvenor, Earl	Perry, Sir T E	
Gurdon, Brampton	Phillips, R N	
Garney, S	Pigott, F	

OPPOSITION VOTING WITH THE AYES.

Beaumont, W B	Garnett, W J
Blake, John	Gregory, W H
Bowyer, George	Harney, John Henry
Boyd, J	Hankey, Thomas
Brady, John	Heard, J I
Brocklehurst, J	Heathcote, Hon G
Churchill, Lord A	Horsman, Right Hon E
Cobbett, J M	Hughes, W B
Colebrooke, Sir T E	Leigh, Major Cornwall
Corbally, M E	Lincoln, Earl of
Crook, Joseph	Locke, Joseph
Elton, Sir A	M'Evoe, Edward
Euston, Earl of	Maguire, J F
Ferguson, Sir Robert	Norrey, Sir Denham
Finlay, A S	Smith, M T
Fitzwilliam, Hon G	Wyvill, Marmaduke
MINISTERIALISTS VOTING WITH THE NOES.	
Gray, Captain	Tomline, G
Hotham, Lord	

MINISTERIALISTS ABSENT.

Heathcote, Sir W (ill)	Mullings, J R (ill)
Herbert, Colonel Hon P	Wigram, Loftus T (ill)
(in India)	Wortley, Archibald (abroad)
Meux, Sir Henry (ill)	Wynne, Rt Hon John

LIBERALS ABSENT.

Atherton, W	Mostyn, Hon T
Brown, W (ill)	O'Brien, Sir T
Conyngham, Lord F	Power, N M
Gifford, Earl of (abroad)	Ricardo, J L (ill)
Heathcote, John	Russell, Sir W (in India)
Howard, Lord E	Seymour, H Danby (in America)
Kirk, William	Windham, Gen (in India)
McMahon, Patrick	Wyndham, W
Mitchell, T A	

PAIRS.

For Government.	Against.
Cooper, C J	White, Colonel
Sandon, Viscount	Duncombe, T

FOR GOVERNMENT.

Ministerialists	259
Opposition	32
Tellers	2—293

AGAINST GOVERNMENT.

Opposition	327
Ministerialists	3
Tellers	2—332
Speaker	1

Total present 626

ABSENT.

Ministerialists	7
Opposition	17
Pairs	4

Present in Division

626

The number of members present in the House on the occasion (626) is the largest muster on record except when Mr. Abercromby was elected Speaker by 317 to 310, total 627.

Postscript.

Wednesday, April 6, 1859.

YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords last night the Duke of Marlborough said that, in consequence of the approaching dissolution, he should withdraw the motion of which he had given notice for a select committee to inquire into the subject of Church-rates. He hoped, however, when Parliament re-assembled to have an early opportunity of calling their lordships' attention to this subject.

Lord CAMPBELL called the attention of the House to the insufficient number of the judges in the Divorce Court, and objected to the mode of procedure of the court, which was, he thought, open to abuse. The LORD-CHANCELLOR thought that the judges of the Divorce Court ought to be increased in number. After a few words from Lord CRANWORTH, the subject dropped.

The India Loan Bill was brought up from the Commons, and read a first time. The Earl of DERRY stated that when the bill was brought forward for second reading on Thursday he should move the suspension of standing orders, with the view of passing the measure through all its remaining stages, that it might receive the Royal Assent before the departure of the India mail of Saturday next, the 9th inst. He expressed an opinion that the sum needed might fall short of the sum he had first named.

The Recreation Grounds Bill was read a second time. The Patents for Inventions (Munitions of War) Bill and the Common Rights, &c. (War Department) Bill were passed through Committee. The Manslaughter Bill was read a third time and passed. The House adjourned at twenty-five minutes to six o'clock.

In the House of Commons, on the motion of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, that Government Orders of the day take precedence of Notices of Motions on this and all subsequent days until the end of the session, Mr. SPOONER, with a bad grace, complaining of hard measure received from the Government, withdrew his motion on this subject of the College of Maynooth (which stood first on the list of notices), for the present session. The motion, after a short conversation, was agreed to.

Mr. H. BERKELEY announced that on Tuesday next he should bring forward a motion on the subject of the ballot. In default of better opportunity he should introduce his resolution as an amendment on the motion for going into committee of supply.

On the motion of Mr. J. D. FITZGERALD, the Oaths Bill was withdrawn, the right hon. gentleman intimating that if he was fortunate enough to have a seat in the House in the next session, he should re-introduce the bill.

Mr. DILLWYN, on the part of Sir J. Trelawny, moved that the order for the commitment of the Church-rates Abolition Bill be discharged. His hon. friend would bring in the bill next session if he had a seat in the House.

Replying to Mr. V. Smith, Lord STANLEY stated that on Monday next he should move a vote of thanks to Lord Canning and other Indian functionaries and officers for their services during the late revolt.

The discussion in committee of the Superannuation Bill was then resumed, and the remaining clauses passed after some considerable discussion.

The Public Offices Extension Bill and the Indemnity Bill were read a third time, and passed.

Mr. HORSFALL called attention to the subject of the intended mail service between Galway and America, and moved for a copy of all correspondence connected therewith. Sir S. NORTHGOTE gave explanations on the subject of the contract, offering no objection to the motion. A discussion succeeded, and the motion was agreed to.

The House, after some further business, adjourned at twenty-five minutes past nine o'clock.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

CITY OF LONDON.—A requisition is afoot to ask Lord Stanley to come forward, with the view probably of ousting Lord John Russell.

SOUTHWARK.—It is said that a numerous and influential body of electors have expressed their willingness to support Mr. Apsley Pellatt, in the event of an election.

WESTMINSTER.—It is said that there is a possibility of Sir De Lacy Evans losing his seat. A meeting will shortly be held to decide on a new candidate for the Liberal party, to be espoused by the Beal and Westerton, or new Independent party.

FINSBURY.—A requisition is in course of signature calling upon Mr. Serjeant Parry to present himself as a candidate. The name of Sir Morton Peto is placed on the walls.

GREENWICH.—The Conservative party in the borough confidently assert that Mr. Angerstein will

be opposed by a supporter of the present Government, whose address to the electors will shortly appear.

BATH.—Mr. Phinn, Q.C., will offer himself again as a candidate for the representation of this city, in opposition to Sir A. H. Elton, whose vote on the recent and some other divisions has given offence to the Liberal party. The present members (Mr. Tite and Sir A. H. Elton) will solicit re-election. Mr. A. E. Way, the Conservative candidate at the last election, will again offer himself.

BERKSHIRE.—Mr. Robert Palmer, the eldest of the three representatives of this county, will retire. Mr. Walter, of Bear Wood, will be proposed to fill the vacant seat. Mr. Bouverie and Mr. Vansittart will, it is said, offer themselves for re-election. Captain Leicester Vernon has also announced his intention of being a candidate.

BRISTOL.—Messrs. H. Berkeley and W. H. Gore Langton are to be brought forward again as the Liberal candidates. The Conservatives talk of two candidates; one to be Lord Stanley.

BURY, LANCAIRE.—The Right Hon. F. Peel is again a candidate.

DUDLEY.—Mr. H. B. Sheridan, the sitting member, it is reported, will be opposed, if not by both the Conservative and Liberal parties, certainly by the latter.

ESSEX (SOUTH).—Mr. Watlington solicits the suffrages of the electors as a supporter of Lord Derby.

HUDDERSFIELD.—Mr. Edward Akroyd (Liberal) offers himself for re-election for this borough. There is some talk of the Liberals and voluntary educationists bringing out Mr. W. Williams in opposition to Mr. Akroyd.

KIDDERMINSTER.—The Right Hon. R. Lowe and Mr. Huddleston, of the Oxford Circuit, are the candidates.

LEEDS.—Mr. G. S. Beecroft offers himself for re-election for this borough on the Conservative interest. Mr. M. T. Baines has positively declined to be put in nomination again. A joint meeting of the leaders of the two sections of the Liberal party, held yesterday afternoon, stands adjourned till Friday. It is said Mr. Edward Baines, the brother of Mr. M. T. Baines, will, in all probability, be asked to stand, and Mr. Forster, of Burley, with him.

MANCHESTER.—It is rumoured that Mr. J. A. Turner is desirous of retiring, and Mr. Entwistle and Mr. O. Heywood are mentioned as probable Conservative candidates. Mr. J. B. Potter, brother of the late Sir J. Potter, is mentioned as a Liberal colleague for Mr. Baxley.

NORWICH.—It is said that the Conservatives intend to contest both seats, and that their choice has fallen on the Hon. Mr. Scarlett, son of Lord Abinger (who sat for Norwich when Sir James Scarlett), and a noble lord, a member of the Hay family.

NOTTINGHAM.—The Liberal party have not decided upon their second candidate to place along with Mr. Paget. Mr. George Moore (of London) has at length declined the invitation addressed to him, and there is to be a preliminary meeting this day (Wednesday) of the heads of the party to make a further selection from the names which have already been discussed. These include Mr. Miall, Mr. A. H. Layard, Mr. Mellor, Q.C., Mr. Seeley, of Lincoln. The Conservative candidate is likely to be Mr. Graville Harcourt Vernon, who, it is believed, will go to the borough strongly recommended by the Duke of Newcastle. Mr. Ernest Jones has already issued an address to the electors.

SALFORD.—Mr. Edward Watkin, late M.P. for Yarmouth, is mentioned as likely to oppose Mr. Massey for Salford, and a deputation has been appointed by the Liberal party to invite Mr. Watkin to offer himself as a candidate.

WAKEFIELD.—Mr. Charlesworth, the present Conservative member for this borough, offers himself for re-election. He will be opposed on the Liberal side by Mr. W. H. Leatham, a local banker. The Liberals are very sanguine of success.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, is expected this week in Paris.

The Conference on the affairs of the Danubian Principalities will open to-morrow. There will be two sittings only, both of which will be occupied with the consideration of Prince Couza's election. He will, it is said, be acknowledged by all the powers. The discussion of the Danube navigation question is to be deferred to some future period.

The Rev. Dr. Cumming, of London, preached yesterday afternoon at the Church of the Oratoire, when upwards of 1,800 persons were present.

We have good reason for anticipating that the business before the House of Commons which it will be necessary to dispose of will be got through by the 16th inst., so that the prorogation may take place on that day. The dissolution would immediately follow, and the new writs would be issued the same evening, as was the case at the dissolution of 1857.—Globe.

MARK-LANE—THIS DAY.

The supply of English wheat here, to-day, was almost wholly composed of Monday's unsold samples. Good and fine qualities were taken off slowly, at Monday's currency. All other kinds ruled heavy, at barely late rates. There was very little inquiry for any kind of foreign wheat—the show of which was good on former terms. Barley met a heavy sale, and prices were 1s. to 2s. per quarter lower than last week. The malt trade was in a most inactive state, and prices were with difficulty supported. Oats were a dull inquiry, and rather cheaper. Both beans and peas were firm in price; but the demand for flour was very inactive, on former terms.

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THE NONCONFORMIST is registered for transmission abroad.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1859.

SUMMARY.

THE first act of the Reform drama has been nearly played out. Before another fortnight has elapsed, probably by the 16th inst., Lord Palmerston's Parliament will have been prorogued, prior to a dissolution and an immediate appeal to the country. In a few days hon. members will be courting their constituencies afresh, and ascertaining their views as to the great question that now absorbs public interest. The leaders of the Government in both Houses of Parliament have issued their programme. Lord Derby claims popular support on the ground of the past services of his administration, and the inability of a discordant Opposition to form a strong Government. Parliamentary Reform is no longer an item of the Conservative creed. "After the vote of the House of Commons," says Lord Derby, "we hold ourselves free from the provisions of that bill, and free to re-consider the whole question anew without prejudice and with due deliberation." The issue raised by the Prime Minister was thus stated by him at the close of his speech on Monday night—"We do not appeal to the country on the subject of Parliamentary Reform—still less upon the question of the particular provisions of the Government Bill; we appeal to them on a much larger and broader basis—we appeal to them to know whether the present state of the House of Commons, split up as it is into hundreds almost of petty parties, neither of them strong enough to conduct the business of the country, but each of them capable of obstructing that business—whether such a state of things will continue to receive the support and countenance of the people?" Will the country have a moderate measure of Parliamentary Reform—like ours "if such a measure is to be introduced"—says Lord Derby, or one based upon "the wild and visionary" views of Mr. Bright, or "the hardly less dangerous or less democratic scheme" shadowed forth by Sir James Graham?

The question of Reform, we are told alike by Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli, is postponed for at least a year; and the right hon. gentleman distinctly declines to re-introduce the subject in the summer session which will follow the general election. In order that there may be no mistake that the question has dropped out of the Government programme, Mr. Disraeli has, simultaneously with the announcement of the Dissolution, issued a kind of model address to his constituents after the fashion of Lord Palmerston in 1857, in which he omits all mention of Reform. He states that "the sense of the people" is to be consulted, "so that those who may be entrusted with her Majesty's confidence may be enabled to conduct the Government with becoming authority." "Men more than measures," is the Conservative cry. The general election will show whether the country is inclined to adopt it, and to sanction an unwarrantable association of "loyalty" to the Throne, with the continuance of a Government which the Legislature has condemned.

The indications that the Derby-Disraeli issue is not likely to be accepted are already apparent in the tone of the many election addresses that have begun to fill the papers. The two questions which most press for settlement, says Mr. Walter—a very moderate Liberal—in his Berkshire address, "are the questions of Reform and of Church-

rates. With respect to the latter, I have always voted for what has appeared to me to be the only practical solution of the difficulty—their entire abolition. The celebrated decision of the House of Lords rendered this result, in my opinion, inevitable. The Church, I am persuaded, will gain more by the free-will offerings of her members than she will lose by the sacrifice of Church-rates." Thus "total abolition" is now a Liberal-Conservative cry. Let not our friends forget this. But it is not to be denied that the struggle will be very severe and doubtful. The small boroughs are not unlikely to rally to the side of a Government that has promised to preserve their privileges. The *Times* predicts "the appearance in the field of a stout borough interest, such as the old boroughmongering interest, the West India interest, the landed interest, the shipping interest, and all the other 'interests' dead and gone for ever"—an interest which may chance to give Lord Derby a majority "pledged, and pledging him, against whatever he may call Parliamentary Reform," though likely in the end to ruin Prince Rupert "and make Mr. Bright Prime Minister."

Meanwhile it is impossible to forget that the question of an European war still trembles in the balance. Though Austria has consented to a Congress, it is only on condition that Sardinia should first disarm. This, Count Buol insists upon as a *sine quid non* to any diplomatic conference; and this guarantee of pacific intentions, Sardinia, backed by France, declines to give. "For us," says the *Austrian Gazette*, "the Congress is but a secondary affair; the capital point is that the armament should cease." The semi-official organ of the Court of Vienna complains that France is carrying on "a financial war" with Austria, and demands that a stop be put "to this perfidious warfare." On each side the armaments continue. Austrian and Piedmontese troops still frown at each other on either side of the Ticino, and the movement of troops in France in a southerly and easterly direction, and the formation of new camps, are very ominous in contrast with preparations for a Peace Congress. Can it be that Lord Derby is looking to an inevitable European war as a likely means of postponing Parliamentary Reform *sine die*? But after all we have seen, another week—a few days—may put a new face on the present gloomy prospect across the Channel. Still, the facts remain that, whether warlike or pacific rumours prevail, there is no intermission in the general European arming, and that the great Autocrat of Italy is bleeding to death in the process.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OUR account of the great Reform debate, which, we cannot doubt, will be memorable in the annals of the country for its brilliant display of oratorical power, was brought down in our last number to the close of Monday se'night. It will be recollected that the adjournment was then moved by Mr. Gladstone. On the following Tuesday, therefore, it will hardly be matter of surprise that the House was crowded early in the afternoon, for every one anticipated from the right honourable gentleman a masterly contribution towards the ultimate solution of the question. The pleasure, however, of listening to his flowing and sonorous periods was, certainly, on this occasion, greater than the profit. Parliamentary Reform is evidently not one of those questions upon which Mr. Gladstone can exhibit his peculiar force. He did not seem to apprehend the solemnity of the crisis. He was playful when, we think, he should have been deeply serious. He touched several of the incidents of the debate with a light hand, bringing them together in an elegant strain of railery, to show that the sentiment of the House upon the question was not so divided as the hostile array of parties would indicate. He selected for his main topic the usefulness in our representative system of the small boroughs, which, he assumed, had given the country its long succession of educated statesmen. He commended the wisdom exhibited in the Government measure in regard to the redistribution of seats, but concurred in the objections which were taken against it by Lord John Russell's resolutions. But he contended that the surest way of giving early practical effect to those resolutions would be by not insisting upon them in their present form, but by allowing the Bill to pass into committee. The drift of his speech was in favour of settling the question off-hand, and he seemed to imagine that this could be achieved best by the agency of the present Government. The right honourable gentleman spoke for about five hours to a profoundly attentive House, but when he resumed his seat, we much question if a single member could have been found to thank him for having relieved his mind of a single difficulty.

This was the only great speech of the night—the only one which stood out from the rest in prominent relief. The remainder of the night

was occupied chiefly by the lawyers, who threw no new light on the subject, although they heaped upon it an abundance of words. We must be held excused, if in reference to a discussion which has already been overshadowed by events of still vaster importance, we decline to follow them.

The seventh and last night of the Reform Debate was opened by Mr. Du Cane in support of the Bill. Sir Robert Peel made one of his dashing speeches against it, and certainly galvanised the discussion into temporary life. Then followed a longish list of mediocrities. Mr. Henley rose about ten o'clock, and, certainly, he is not usually reckoned a vivacious speaker. But his exceptional position, as one of the seceding Ministers, claimed and obtained for him a respectful hearing, and he showed himself more sagaciously Liberal than any of his *quondam* colleagues. Mr. Roebuck next rose. He was pointed—he was original—and he was, as he almost always is, mischievous from sheer egotism. Midnight approached, and the excitement became intense. Mr. Disraeli saw that his turn was come. He rose, and spoke for two hours. The tone of his speech led us to anticipate that the minds of Ministers had been made up to a dissolution in case of defeat. He spoke carefully, conciliatingly, but with becoming spirit. There was, perhaps, less brilliance than usual, but a deeper pervading sense of responsibility. It was clear that he did not regard himself as a Minister standing at bay. He was too calm for that. But, after all, it was far less successful as a defence of his measure, than as a damaging attack on his foes. He was particularly severe, and, as we thought, happy in his characterisation of Lord John Russell. His peroration was dignified, and evidently addressed to the country rather than to the House. Loud and prolonged cheering greeted the right honourable gentleman when he resumed his seat.

And now the critical moment was come. Strangers were ordered to withdraw. Upwards of six hundred members assembled within a House which cannot comfortably accommodate above one-half of that number, to hear the question put. The members filed off into their respective lobbies. The usual excitement attended the return to the House of the respective tellers. The paper on which the result was inscribed was handed to Lord John Russell—and a vociferous cheer went up to the roof. The division was—For the resolution—330. Against it, 291—Majority in favour of the resolution, and against Ministers, 39. Again the House resounded with triumphant shouts, long drawn out—and there was a rush to the door. The House had said "No" to the question, "That the words proposed to be left out"—namely, "this Bill be now read a second time"—"stand part of the question." It was next put that the resolution be adopted, when Mr. Wyld moved his amendment in favour of the Ballot. In vain was the hon. member implored by Mr. Berkeley, Mr. M. Gibson, Mr. Clay, and Mr. Bright, to desist from his ill-conceived and ill-timed attempt. In vain was he assured that he was damaging a cause he professed to serve. He persisted with pig-headed obstinacy, and drove the principal advocates of the Ballot out of the House in sheer disgust. The result was, that out of about two hundred and fifty members pledged to the Ballot, only ninety-eight voted in its favour, while 328 votes were recorded against it. Lord John Russell's resolution was then put. There were several Noes—and it seemed as though there would be a third division—but it did not come off. Mr. Disraeli then quietly moved the adjournment of the House to Monday, and the great Reform Debate—one of the greatest in modern times—was concluded.

On Monday afternoon the avenues to the House were choked with excited spectators. The House itself was well filled long before four o'clock. At the usual hour for commencing business, Mr. Disraeli rose, and announced the determination of the Cabinet, prefacing that announcement with a lengthened explanatory speech. They would not resign. They would not go on with the Bill. They held themselves absolved from their Reform pledges. They would appeal to the country. Lord Palmerston was non-plussed, but made the best of his defeat. He would offer no obstruction to a Dissolution. Mr. Bright applauded the decision as a wise and constitutional one. Lord John Russell thought the Dissolution unnecessary, and immediately produced the heads of his Reform Bill. There was a prolonged and desultory conversation, and at length Mr. Disraeli announced that he was in hopes of being able to prorogue the House on the same day on which he would otherwise have moved its adjournment for the Easter Holidays—that the elections would take place at the end of the month, and that the new Parliament would be called together about June or July—but certainly not to discuss another Ministerial Reform Bill.

The Indian Loan Bill was, after some discussion, read a third time, and passed.

THE DISSOLUTION.

HER MAJESTY has been rightly advised. Serious as will be the inconveniences to the country arising from a General Election, it was obviously fitting that the question of Parliamentary Reform should be remitted to the judgment of the constituencies previously to a final settlement. The present House of Commons was elected upon a temporary, a personal, and, in great part, a delusive issue. That it represented to so considerable an extent the Reform feeling of the country as to compel reluctant governments to bring forward the question, only proved how general and how deep that feeling must have been. That it was competent to conduct the controversy to a satisfactory result no one could reasonably, or even plausibly, maintain. It would have been guilty of a grave impertinence if it had presumed to legislate conclusively on a matter so closely affecting the constituent bodies themselves, without waiting to receive definite instructions from them, in the only method known to the constitution. Happily, the exigencies of party have compelled an appeal to the people—and it remains to be seen what the country will do with this great question now that they have it in their own hands.

For, it is an absurd, because it will certainly prove an unsuccessful, manoeuvre, to make the elections which are about to take place, turn, as Mr. Disraeli in his address to his constituents, assumes that they will, upon any mere personal or party preferences. Every one knows that the Dissolution of Parliament has been consequent on differences between the Ministerial and the Opposition sides of the House on questions of Parliamentary Reform. Every one is aware that the settlement of those differences by the passing of a measure acceptable to the country will constitute the special, if not the only, function of the next House of Commons. The constituencies care very little about the jealousies and bickerings of political chiefs, and, assuredly, they will not deem it worth their while to give judgment on the one side or on the other. But they do, and they will, insist on a prompt and substantial settlement of the question of Reform which has been kept dangling before their eyes for so many years. Whether Lord Derby is to propose such a settlement, or Lord John Russell, or Lord Palmerston, they care but little—it will be their business (and they will scarcely allow the Chancellor of the Exchequer's tactics to divert them from it) to lay down the bases on which they will have the representation of the people rest in future—and, looking back upon what they did when under the spell of Palmerston's successful incantations, we have no fear whatever that they will lift the question into a very different position to that in which the old political leaders have attempted to place it.

Lord Derby appears anxious to imitate the audacious, and momentarily successful, stratagem of his predecessor. Himself is his programme—himself, including, it is true, his colleagues and his party. "We wipe our hands of all engagements on the score of Parliamentary Reform. We promise nothing for the future. We ask only to be enabled to carry on the Government. We are now in a minority. We are opposed by a majority divided into irreconcilable sections on all questions of policy but that of ejecting us from office." "It is necessary that the Queen's Government should be supported by a patriotic Parliament." This was the Palmerstonian tone in 1857—but then Lord Palmerston, besides being in a position to challenge the confidence of the nation, on the ground of having brought the war with Russia to an honourable close, asked from the constituencies a reversal of the verdict which the House of Commons had just passed upon his Chinese policy, and stimulated their passions by representing his opponents as conspiring to drag the flag of England through the mire. Lord Derby has no such memorials of the past, no such illusions of the present, to stand in place of a definite policy. Besides, the country is not likely to be misled a second time into substituting the worship of an image, for a testimony to principles—and, even if it were, the result would be as short-lived as in the instance to which we have alluded. The nation will not accept the issue just as it may suit the convenience of party to put it to them. They will choose their own issue—and, no doubt, that will be the question on which Lord Derby wishes to be silent, but on which his Government suffered its last defeat.

Lord John Russell, with an adroitness which is more characteristic of the noble member for Tiverton than of himself, saw the error of Lord Derby's strategy, and instantly took advantage of it. "The Government," he said in effect, "have no Reform Bill to offer you. They have abandoned that which this Parliament have condemned, and they decline pledging themselves to another. But if they have no other measure, I have." Lord John proceeded to describe it. It will maintain

the ancient distinction between county and borough constituencies. To the former it will assign a 10% occupancy franchise—to the latter, one of 6% annual value—and it will add a few of the "fancy franchises." It will deprive of one seat each some twenty-six of the smaller boroughs now returning two members apiece, and will transfer them to more populous constituencies—whether county or borough we are not informed. And it will not, under any circumstances, include the Ballot. This would have been a fair bid if the question had been about to be settled by the present House of Commons—and, if it had included the Ballot, might possibly have been accepted by the country. But surely Lord John deceives himself if he supposes that the people will throw away the one feature of a Reform Bill on which they are most unanimous, in order to rally round him, and assist in carrying a measure by no means ample in its other proportions.

And now, we must say, we begin to entertain hope. We do not, indeed, anticipate any very extensive changes in the *personnel* of the House of Commons, but we confidently expect a great change in the tone of its members. When honourable gentlemen, instead of receiving information from local chiefs and electioneering agents, are sent back to take instructions from the whole body of their supporters, it is astonishing how rapid is the diffusion of new light through their minds. We fancy they will find the outlines of Mr. Bright's plan of Reform much more in favour with the majority of Liberal electors than that of Lord John Russell—and, what is more, they will discover far less alacrity to instal the noble member for the city of London in office than to obtain a satisfactory Reform Bill that shall include the Ballot. Anteus-like, they will return to their duties all the stronger for having touched their mother-earth. Lord Derby deserves respect for having kept closely within the well-beaten paths of the constitution. He has done right in remitting the question of Reform (for this will be the practical effect of a dissolution) to the judgment of the constituencies. What advantage to himself and his party he expects to gain from this proceeding we cannot divine. This, however, is his affair, not ours. We thank him most heartily for having read the severest practical rebuke to the noble lord, who told him that he should neither resign nor dissolve, but keep his place and do the bidding of his opponents. There is still left among our public men some respect for character and reputation, though the noble member for Tiverton has not been ashamed to throw away both.

THE TEST OF EXPERIENCE.

THE Early-Closing Association has steadily worked its way till it has become one of the "great facts" of the age. Very frequently, though not too often, we have called attention to the importance of its aims as intimately affecting the social and religious welfare of society. The question is passing out of the region of discussion. Every one admits the soundness of the early-closing principle. We may, therefore, say a few words as to the progress already made in this great social reform. The valuable organisation to which we refer has now been for seventeen years pursuing the great object for which it was established—to ameliorate the condition of the overworked classes. The change that has been silently effected by this in conjunction with other agencies during that period, amounts almost to a social revolution.

When the Early-Closing Association commenced its labours in 1842, excessive labour in every department of industrial occupation was the rule, not the exception. The following is the committee's description of the evils which then required to be remedied:—

Attention was at first directed to the eradication of the evil in connexion with the retail drapery trade. In this line of business especially, the hours of work had grown more and more protracted, until the system at length became intolerable. Nor were these long hours the only grievance from which young men then suffered. The fierce competition and rivalry at that time prevailing amongst shopkeepers, blinding them to their own higher interests, naturally rendered them regardless both of the bodies and the souls of those in their employ. As a consequence, the young men and young women were in too many cases required to lend themselves to acts which were as degrading to the seller as unjust to the buyer; and the domestic arrangements of the establishments were in painful keeping with the drudgery and dishonourable practices of the shop.

In commencing its work, the Association had to encounter the obstacles raised by apathy, prejudice, prescription, and a low tone of commercial morality. Its only means of overcoming these difficulties was organised public opinion. Though it is not possible to describe all the results that have flowed from this pacific agitation, a few of them may be distinctly traced and recorded. None can deny that of late years a great improvement has been effected in business arrangements generally; more especially in the case of the drapery trade, which, formerly the latest in closing, has now become among the

earliest. It is computed that, taking one part of the year with another, the reduction in the period of labour in this description of business averages *two hours daily*. In nearly all other branches there has been a gradual restriction of the hours of toil. Under the auspices of the Early-Closing Association was also commenced the Saturday half-holiday movement which has been attended with remarkable success. "Banking establishments, the Post-office, the Exchange, the office of the merchant, of the broker, and of the attorney; the counting-house, the warehouse, the factory, and the shop, have all borne fruits of the influence exerted on the public mind, by the advocacy of the *one great principle* which it has ever been the aim of the Association to popularise and establish,—that of rendering the demands of labour compatible with the higher duties of life."

These ameliorative measures, instead of creating antagonism between employer and employed, have tended to generate a feeling of mutual respect and good-will. The moral results of the movement are visible in the many highly valuable societies and classes, that have of late years been started throughout the country for the special benefit of those whose hours of relaxation have been thus extended. "Thousands of young persons (who, but for the early-closing movement, would still be borne down by excessive labour) are thus enabled to employ and are really employing their leisure in self-culture; whilst others are devoting themselves to the noble purpose of benefiting their fellow-creatures, by acting as teachers in ragged and Sunday-schools, and by otherwise exerting themselves in works of practical benevolence."

Amongst the largest retail employers there is a general concurrence of testimony as to the improvement of their young men under the early-closing system; whilst even those who are not favourable to the movement almost invariably admit that, upon the whole, their servants are better conducted since they have had more leisure. The beneficial action of the Association upon the public in general is best attested by the indisputable fact, that their appeals to avoid late shopping have been responded to with singular unanimity. Late shopping has quite gone out of fashion with the middle classes.

Encouraged by the success that followed their agitation, the Association, some time since, united to an abridgment of the hours of labour and the Saturday half-holiday, a movement for the payment of wages on Friday instead of Saturday, and the abolition of Sunday trading. Already, Friday payments have been adopted by many large employers of labour with the most beneficial results. It is gratifying also to know that these substantial benefits have been gained without injury to the interests of any class. Employers as well as employed have reaped advantage from a movement which, it was predicted, would only engender ill will and antagonism.

The wisdom and tact of the promoters of the early-closing movement, emphatically of its active Secretary, are not less remarkable than their unflinching faith and steady perseverance. Their trophies are the legitimate result of a devotion, tenacity, and wise application of slender means, never surpassed in the history of philanthropic movements. Conducted mainly by men whose guiding motive is religious principle, the Early-Closing Association has special claims upon the support of a Christian public. It is as yet only on the threshold of its great enterprise. The general sympathy which is now felt for the objects it seeks to obtain needs to be put into practical shape. In no way can the public better help on this social movement than by affording pecuniary aid to an organisation which has effected so much good.

The extension of the objects of the Association, and the wider ground it is now able to cover, present a strong claim to increased support. In an appeal which has been put forth by the committee it is said:—"The Association is greatly in need of this assistance at the present time. It is almost unnecessary to say that the cause is eminently a *Home one*, and that on its success, in a very large degree, depends the bodily health, and the moral and spiritual upraising of the trading community." The extent to which the Association has obtained the sympathy of the Christian public is pleasingly exhibited in the fact that its claims are to be urged next Sunday from the pulpits of upwards of 200 clergymen and ministers of various religious denominations. We trust that these numerous appeals may result in a full measure of practical aid. The Association needs pecuniary help—we are sure they will obtain it, if proper opportunity is offered for receiving the contributions of its friends. This point needs to be urged all the more strongly as no regular collection is to be made next Sunday in the numerous churches and chapels where the claims of the movement will be advocated. Every facility should be given for enabling all

who have the will to indulge their liberality as they retire from their respective places of worship; otherwise numberless small sums which would greatly swell the funds of the Association in the aggregate may be lost. Perhaps the practical suggestion of "An enemy to overwork," made in another column, may secure the desired object. It is because the Association is doing so mighty a work, whether regarded in a physical, social, moral, or religious light, and has given the promise of still greater triumphs, that we take upon us to urge that an occasion, which may never again occur, for a simultaneous effort to augment its resources and extend its influence, should be made available to the utmost.

Foreign and Colonial.

THE CONGRESS ON ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

The *Dresden Journal* states that the Five Powers may be regarded as having agreed to the preliminaries of the approaching Congress. The day of assembling will probably be the 30th April next, but the place of meeting is not yet settled.

Piedmont is not to be admitted into the Congress as one of the Great Powers, Austria and Russia having formally protested against her admission on any other terms than those allowed to the other Italian States.

The same two Great Powers have also demanded that Piedmont should not be suffered to enter the Congress immediately on its commencement, and as a matter of course, but should only be permitted to take part in the deliberation when called upon to do so.

We read in the *Independence*:—"Austria will require, as a further preliminary, the disarmament of Piedmont before she herself can consent to submit to the same obligation. She will look upon this condition as a *sine qua non* before she will take any part in the deliberations of the other Powers."

FRANCE.

CONTINUED WAR PREPARATIONS.

It is stated that the officers of the army of Lyons have received what is termed in France the *gratification* (field allowance) accorded to troops about to enter on a campaign. Also that a camp of observation is to be formed at Belley, in the department of the Ain, and at a short distance from Culoz and the frontiers of Savoy, to be commanded by General de Martimprey, who lately commanded the division of Oran, in Algeria. This camp will receive two regiments of infantry of the line, three regiments of Algerian riflemen, and the two foreign regiments. The Minister of Marine has received orders to send ships to Algeria to bring these troops to France.

Two officers belonging to the Commissariat of the Sardinian army have arrived in Paris to receive the military clothing contracted for in France.

The officers of a division of the Army of Paris were, I am assured, summoned yesterday [Friday] to the quarters of their respective colonels, and informed that they were to hold themselves in readiness to march, as the division was to form part of the army about to enter on a campaign. I think it right to observe that one regiment in particular is mentioned to the officers of which this order was communicated, and I am assured that the same occurred with the other corps. I also learn that the Government have inquired as to how many men could be transported per day by rail to Lyons, and that the answer was 25,000. The opinion of some of the superior officers is that war may be considered as certain.—*Times Paris Correspondent*.

Notwithstanding these preparations for war, the French journals have greatly moderated their tone; the Minister of the Interior having given them a friendly counsel to abstain from any irritating discussion on the questions which were pending, and from attacks against any of the powers forming part of the Congress.

REVIEW OF THE ARMY OF PARIS.

A review of the troops forming the army of Paris took place on Sunday in the Champ de Mars. There were 35,000 men under arms, commanded by Marshal Magnan. The Emperor arrived at the Champ de Mars at half-past one. He was accompanied by Prince Napoleon, Marshals Vaillant and Randon, and several Generals. The Empress, the Prince Imperial, the Princess Mathilde, and the Princess Clotilde were present at the review, which they witnessed from the balcony of the Military School. After passing in front of the lines the Emperor placed himself under the balcony of the Military School, and the men recommended for decorations were called forward by Marshal Vaillant, and each received the reward of his services from the hands of the Emperor. The troops then defiled, cheering enthusiastically, "Vive l'Empereur," "Vive l'Impératrice," "Vive le Prince Imperial." The crowd of spectators was immense, and the weather magnificent.

ITALY.

The return of Count de Cavour gave rise to an imposing demonstration, showing the confidence and calmness of the people, who received the Minister with cries of "Long live the King; long live Cavour; long live Italy; long live France!"

The *Courrier du Dimanche* gives an analysis of a despatch from Count Cavour to the Piedmontese diplomatic agents at foreign Courts, protesting against the exclusion of Piedmont from the Congress. The Count considers that after the Crimean war, and the part taken by Sardinia in the Danubian Conference, that Power is fully entitled to have a voice in the deliberations of the five great European Powers when its own existence is at stake.

Count Cavour cannot understand the argument that if Piedmont is admitted to the Congress all the other Italian States should be admitted likewise. In addition to the above-cited considerations which entitle it to a distinct privilege from its neighbours Piedmont appeals to the peculiar circumstances which have preceded the proposal of a Congress. Russia did not spontaneously propose to the five great European Powers a consideration of the general state of affairs of the Italian Peninsula with a view to improve the condition of the inhabitants. The point of the question is to be found in the complaints of Piedmont respecting the position Austria has assumed towards it and the counter-complaints Austria has brought forward in reply. The Congress, therefore, has to decide between Austria and Piedmont: and is Austria to be allowed a voice in the Congress, while Piedmont is to be excluded?

Count Cavour then draws a distinction between the position Piedmont would hold at the Congress, compared with the other Italian States. The Government of King Victor Emmanuel has always shown great solicitude for the sufferings of Italians not subjects of Piedmont; the other Governments, on the contrary, all allies of Austria, act in concert with her, pay no heed to these sufferings, and have constantly opposed all reforms; their representatives would consequently attend the Congress simply to support Austria and thwart the views of Europe. It would be far different if the people subjected to the domination of that Government were allowed to send delegates to the Congress to explain the grievances which weigh upon them, and under which they chafe.

Count Cavour concludes by recapitulating the dangers that will arise from the maintenance of the *status quo* in Italy.

It is said that the Count is preparing another expostulatory manifesto against the definitive exclusion from the Congress of Piedmont.

Letters from Rome, Florence, and other cities in Italy announce that the amount of numerous subscriptions has been sent to Piedmont for the volunteers.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany has, it is said, appointed Chevalier Luochesi to the post of Minister of Public Worship. [Important, if true.]

A letter from Florence of the 27th ult., states that 160 volunteers left on that day for Turin, the Government making no attempt to detain them.

Letters from Rome speak in a strain by no means hopeful of the proposed removal from that city of the French and Austrian troops. The writers allege that the Roman Government contemplates no reforms, and say that if the foreign troops be removed, the consequence will be an immediate rising by the people, which the Pope would not be able, by any force at his own disposal, to put down. He must then again call in Austrian aid, which would be granted, and the French Government, in order to keep up the balance of power in Italy, would again send a force. So that things would thus be very soon restored to the position in which they now are. From all this is to be drawn the inference that in the opinion of well informed persons resident in Rome the mere withdrawal of the foreign troops would be an utterly illusory proceeding, unless it were accompanied by reform, and that this reform must come from without as it is not likely to arise from within.

"The Prince of Wales," says a letter from Rome of the 26th ult., "continues to enjoy excellent health, and to visit with unflagging interest the treasures of art and archaeology with which Rome abounds. His Royal Highness has derived the greatest gratification from the contemplation of the Colosseum by moonlight, visiting the venerable ruin recently more than once for that purpose. This week the Prince has been twice to the Capitol and twice to the Vatican galleries of sculpture, under Mr. Gibson's valuable guidance, and has passed the whole of this morning along the ancient Via Appia, which, of all localities in the neighbourhood of Rome, presents the happiest combination of picturesque views and objects of archaeological interest."

By advices from Rome to the 2nd inst., we learn that the French Ambassador, Duke de Grammont, had given a dinner to the Marquis d'Azeglio and other Piedmontese notabilities resident in Rome. The Marquis d'Azeglio had been recalled by telegraph to Turin. The Prince of Wales and Lord Stratford de Redcliffe were still in Rome.

Advices have been received from Naples to the 2nd inst. The strength of the King is continually declining. The Queen has despatched Prince Carini on a diplomatic mission to Berlin. The armaments were still going on, and three vessels have left Naples laden with shot for Sicily.

GERMANY.

The *Augsburg Gazette*, which has not ceased to excite the Germans against the French, now proposes the formation of a new Tugendbund (League of Virtue), or, in other words, an association similar to that which existed during the wars of the First Empire.

News from Hanover states that the French Ambassador was recently obliged to quit the Theatre Royal, in consequence of an anti-French demonstration of the audience. The Royal Family were present at the time.

AUSTRIA.

A letter from Vienna says:—"The Emperor and his military advisers fully expect war, and are, depend upon it, making preparations for extensive

hostilities. His Majesty has no faith in the Congress—no faith in the asserted pacific feeling of the French people. His Majesty was heard to remark, 'The French hate Austria as much as England, and a war with us would soon become popular.'

The Emperor of Austria has addressed a public letter of thanks to his brother Maximilian, the Governor of Lombardy and Venice, for his military skill in these parts. The Emperor takes particular delight in making mention of the willingness with which the Italians have joined the Austrian colours.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian Chamber of Deputies has utterly disregarded the vote of the House of Lords, forbidding the Ministers to touch the surplus arising from two former budgets. The House has resolved that the Ministers may keep this money to meet any unforeseen excess of the expenditure over the estimates. It is expected that the Ministers will apply to the Landtag for their consent to a loan of 12,000,000 dollars, the proceeds of which are to be applied to the increase of the navy and the fortification of the coast.

SWITZERLAND.

The Swiss papers are furious at the movements of Austrian troops in the Voralberg, a large body having approached and taken up a menacing position on the frontier of the Canton of Grisons to overawe the confederated Republic. This they say is the gratitude of Vienna for their forbearance in not aiding Carlo Alberto when Austria was at their mercy in Lombardy. They have to learn that the Hapsburgs equal the Stuarts in that chivalrous quality.—*Globe*.

TURKEY.

The Constantinople journals confirm the statement that twelve battalions and eighty cannons have been despatched to Schumla, and that another division would follow.

Letters assert that Count Lallemand, first Secretary to the French embassy, demanded a peremptory answer from the Grand Vizier in reference to the threatening movements of troops towards the Principalities, and that the Grand Vizier gave him an evasive answer.

The Grand Vizier was very ill and his retirement is anticipated.

According to advices from the Caucasus the Russian General had made proposals of arrangement to the chiefs of the Circassians.

Constantinople letters mention a curious scene, occasioned by the exasperation of the poorer class of the Sultan's creditors, consisting of unpaid artisans, &c., who repaired tumultuously to the palace, and stoned it. Their dispersion was effected by the double means of a display of military force and a promise, on the part of the financial functionaries, that their claims should be promptly arranged.

PALESTINE.

Great preparations were being made at Jerusalem when the mail left (March 17), for the reception of Prince Alfred, who was hourly expected. The Swedish ambassador from Constantinople was also at Jerusalem when the mail left. Entertainments in his honour had been given at the English and French consulates, at which the Pacha and the various consuls were present.

The reading-room of the Literary Society in the Via Dolorosa was opened to the public on the 1st of March. It is supplied with British, American, French, German, and Arabic newspapers and periodicals. It has also a library containing above 1,000 volumes.

AMERICA.

There is to be no extra session of Congress; the Postmaster-General having prepared plans to enable the department to carry on its duties without an appropriation.

The American Minister in China states that an extensive trade in Coolies is carried on between China and Cuba. The Coolies are entrapped and barbarously treated.

Sickles' trial for murder was to commence on the 22nd inst.

The Fugitive Slave Law has been the subject of a decision in the Supreme Court of the United States, which shows how completely that law law overrides the Free States and interferes with the doctrine of State sovereignty. The Supreme Court of Wisconsin had quashed certain proceedings against a person named Booth, for assisting in the escape of a slave, on the ground that the Fugitive Slave Law was unconstitutional. Upon this the Attorney-General of the United States sued out a writ of error to remove the case into the Supreme Court of the United States, but to this writ the Wisconsin Court refused to pay any attention, and eventually the subject was brought before the former Court on the mere motion of the Attorney-General. This Court held that the Slave Law was constitutional, and further decided that if the Court of any particular State should refuse to enforce it, then the Federal officers might resist the State officers by force, if necessary, and carry out the law upon their own responsibility.

Very violent storms of rain had occurred in all parts of the country, doing great damage, particularly to railroads and on the banks of rivers. On the Great Western Railroad of Canada, between Flamboro' and Dundas, the rain washed away an embankment, and a train was precipitated into a chasm some twenty feet wide; six persons were killed, and a dozen others more or less injured. Other railroads

were submerged for miles, and travel was in many places suspended.

Details of the late news from Mexico confirm the report of the general success of the Liberals, indicating the ultimate triumph of that party.

PARAGUAY.

The dispute between Paraguay and the United States has been peacefully settled by mutual explanations on the facts which had caused it, namely, the affair of the steamer *Waterwitch*, and the conduct of the Government of Paraguay towards the American agent who was entrusted, in 1857, with the ratification of the Treaty of Commerce.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

FURTHER EXTENSIVE GOLD DISCOVERIES.

The *Times*, in a leading article, says:—"At the last advices, the difficulties which the influx of miners had caused were passing away, as the great body of them, dreading the winter and the high price of provisions, had returned to San Francisco. Government was strong enough to keep order among those who remained. In the spring the rush would, of course, begin again, but by that time a reinforcement of troops would have arrived, the administrative and judicial arrangements of the colony would be more complete, and the unquiet spirits more easily dealt with. With respect to the mineral wealth of the country the accounts are most captivating. It is reported on good authority that the whole course of the Fraser River up to its source in the Rocky Mountains contains rich deposits of gold, and that the tributary streams are no less abundant in metallic wealth. The gold covers an extent of territory, if these reports be true, which will make British Columbia the most important gold-producing region in the world."

The *Canadian News* has the following reports:—"Lieutenant-Governor Moody and suite and Judge Boggie had returned to Victoria. It is reported that Ned McGowan was arrested, tried, and fined 5*l.* for assaulting Dr. Phifer, and that the disturbances incident to the Perrier-Whannell affair near Fort Yale had been much overrated. The weather was quite mild and pleasant, and the miners were doing better than at any time during the past two months. We hear of several 'big strikes' having been made on Bridge River, and one lump being found weighing 30 dollars, which is claimed as the largest yet discovered on the gold-fields of British Columbia."

INDIA.

The news by telegram from Bombay extends to March 12th. Lord Canning's notification of the purpose of Government to borrow money by promissory notes had caused a panic in the market. Exchange was 2*s.* 2*d.* to 2*s.* 2*d.* The financial embarrassment of Government is most serious. Duty on Malwa opium has been raised from 400 to 500 rupees a chest.

Sir John Lawrence returns to England by the packet which brings the present mail.

Tantia Topce has vanished, and his gathering dispersed. There is no news from Nepal.

Intelligence has been received from Seronge, that the rebels with the Rao Sahib crossed the Betwa on the night of the 7th inst., and are at Mehidpoor; that the agent of the Rao has come in to arrange for his submission, agreeably to the royal proclamation.

It is also reported that Feroze Shah is not with the rebel force.

Major-General Michel is moving on Bhopal.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Dates from Sydney are to the 11th, and from Melbourne to the 15th ult. At Sydney both Houses of the Legislature were dissatisfied with the present postal arrangements *via* Suez. Imports were extremely dull; wool dearer, and hides firmer. Exchange $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent. discount. The Parliament of Victoria was to be prorogued on the 17th of Feb. The production of gold was increasing, the amount being 71,000 ounces more than last year. At Adelaide trade was dull.

The Teviot has brought late news from New Zealand and South Australia. The gold diggings near Masacre Bay, in New Zealand, continue to yield about 100,000*l.* worth of gold yearly. Nearly 1,000 gold diggers find employment there. The great drawback at present to the diggings is the difficult access to them owing to the mountainous district in which they are situated, but roads are making by which the difficulty will be lessened. It is now almost certain that the mountain range from Nelson to Otago is richly auriferous.

In South Australia business is very active, owing to the unexpected yield of the harvest. A paying price is expected for the surplus produce of South Australian farms in the markets of the adjacent colonies. The export of breadstuffs from South Australia during the first three weeks of the present year exceeded in value by 10,000*l.* the exports during the corresponding period in 1858. The sales of crown lands are likely to be very extensive this year. The pastoral and mining interests have also greatly improved. During last year 8,500 square miles of territory were demanded by squatters to sustain their multiplying flocks and herds; 12,487 tons of ore were raised in South Australia last year, the produce being 23 per cent. The net profit is estimated at 38,000*l.* Nearly 1,000 persons are now employed at the Great Burra-Burra Copper Mine, and a lode of malachite is being worked there.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The French Government has intimated to the Neapolitan exiles, now in London, its full assent to their traversing France *en route* to Piedmont.

A writer who is publishing in the *Vizagapatam Chronicle* an account of the proceedings of the Central India Field Force says, that just after the mutiny at Mhow even Holkar was in doubt. Like a true Indian, he consulted his astrologer, and received the following reply:—"If all the Europeans save one are slain, that one will remain to fight and reconquer."

The *Ceylon Times* understands "that the Pearl Necklace subscription so long in abeyance, has at length been appropriated, though not in the manner originally intended. Sir Charles McCarthy will, we are told, be bearer of 'Lanka's Gift' to the Princess Royal of England, now the Princess Frederick William of Prussia. It will consist of a richly worked silver box, mounted on an elegantly carved ebony pedestal, and surmounted by the gold elephant, already alluded to as the intended gift. Beside the elephant will be placed a pair of bracelets set with the choicest pearls from the Aripoo Fishery; and the whole will be encased in a richly carved ebony cabinet."

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

MR. DISRAELI'S ADDRESS TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has issued the following address to his Buckinghamshire constituents:—

Gentlemen,—A Parliamentary majority, composed of discordant sections, has availed itself of its numerical strength to embarrass her Majesty's Government, and by a disingenuous manoeuvre, to intercept the discussion of their measures.

A year ago, Lord Derby was summoned by her Majesty to undertake the administration of public affairs. Assisted by his colleagues, he has, with diligence and devotion, endeavoured to discharge his duty to the country.

The blow, which has lately been inflicted on the Government, deprives it of authority, and yet in the ranks of the Opposition there is no more unity of sentiment than when their distracted politics rendered it necessary that Lord Derby should assume the helm.

The Opposition in the present House of Commons, which was elected under ambiguous circumstances, is broken into sections, which can always combine and overthrow the Queen's Government, however formed. This is a condition alike prejudicial to Parliament and to the empire.

It is for the country to comprehend and to remedy these evils.

The moment is critical. England has engaged to mediate between two great monarchs, and, if possible, preserve, for Europe, the blessings of peace. It is necessary that the Queen's Government should be supported by a patriotic Parliament.

Her Majesty, therefore, under the advice of her Ministers, will shortly prorogue the present Parliament, with a view to its immediate dissolution, and will recur to the sense of her people, so that those who may be entrusted with her Majesty's confidence may be enabled to conduct the Government with becoming authority.

Under these circumstances I rely on the loyalty and public spirit of the county of Buckingham to rally round her Majesty's Government, and to return me, for the sixth time, their member to Parliament.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obliged and faithful servant,

Downing-street, April 4, 1859. B. DISRAELI.

CHATHAM.—Sir F. Smith, the Conservative member, has issued handbills stating his intention of again offering himself for re-election. A Liberal candidate is likely to come forward. From the fact of Sir F. Smith having voted for the second reading of the Derby Reform Bill, the opposition will be very strong against him, and his re-election for this borough appears to be very doubtful.

DUDELEY.—It is stated that Viscount Monck, late M.P. for Portsmouth, will offer himself.

HALIFAX.—In anticipation of Mr. Frank Crossley being brought forward for the West Riding, Mr. Appleyard, of Halifax, has been named as his successor in Halifax.

GREAT YARMOUTH.—Mr. Mellor retires in favour of Mr. Watkin. His withdrawal is voluntary. Mr. Watkin, who is an advanced Liberal, sat for Yarmouth for four months in 1857.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—According to the *Newcastle Guardian*, Mr. Headlam is likely to retain his seat unchallenged. "Mr. Carstairs, we have good authority for saying, will not again present himself. He doubtless fought a good fight at the last election, and had he chosen to enter into a second contest with energy and spirit, he would have found many earnest and enthusiastic friends ranged by his side; but increasing years induce him to forego the excitements, and the mingled successes and reverses, of public life. But let an election come when it may, Mr. Ridley will not resume his seat unchallenged. The Northern Reform Union has already introduced Mr. P. A. Taylor to the constituency, and when the proper time arrives Mr. Taylor will take the field against all comers. It is possible that another candidate will appear."

GLOUCESTER CITY.—At a meeting of the Gloucester Reform Club, at which Mr. Monk, Chancellor of the diocese, attended, he formally accepted the invitation, and gave an exposition of his political opinions.

HARWICH.—The Conservatives are so elated with the return of Captain Jervis that they have resolved to put up a second candidate. An invitation has been forwarded to Mr. Dodd to offer himself.

ROCHESTER.—Mr. G. H. Money, who describes himself as a Liberal Conservative, has announced himself as a candidate. The two present members—Mr. P. W. Martin and Mr. Sergeant Kinglake, Recorder of Bristol—will again be brought forward by the Liberal electors, and from their great popularity with the constituency, and the strength of the Liberal party at Rochester, their return is certain.

EAST NORFOLK.—The Conservatives talk of putting up two candidates. The representation is at present in the hands of the Liberals.

NOTTINGHAM.—On Tuesday evening the 29th ult., a very influential meeting of the Liberals was held in one of the Exchange rooms to choose a proper person to represent the town in the place of Mr. John Walter. Mr. Alderman Cullen presided. The names mentioned were Mr. Miall, Mr. Nicholls, of Manchester, Mr. George Moore, Mr. Mellor, Q.C., and Mr. Samuel Morley. The show of hands fell upon Mr. Moore, but an objection was raised by Mr. Councillor Sweet that Mr. Moore was unfavourable to the ballot. This was denied by some of the meeting, and it was resolved to communicate with Mr. Moore, asking his opinion upon that question, and if favourable his permission to be put in nomination for the borough at the next election. The meeting were almost unanimous that any candidate must be a thorough ballot man.

CARDIGAN.—It is rumoured that in the event of dissolution Lord Lisburne will retire from the representation of the county. A. H. S. Davies, Esq., of Pentre, has declared himself as a candidate for the vacancy when it occurs, and we also hear that Colonel Powell, of Nanteos, is in the field.—*Cardiff Journal*.

WEST KENT.—The present members, Messrs. C. W. Martin and J. Whatman, will be again brought forward by the Liberal electors, and there is no doubt that both will be returned, even should there be an opposition, of which at present there appears no probability.

WEST SUFFOLK.—Two candidates are before the electors in consequence of the retirement of Mr. H. S. Waddington—viz., Earl Jermyn and Major Windsor Parker. Both gentlemen profess Conservative principles, but Major Parker appears to be the favourite with the party. The name of Sir Robert Buxton, of Shadwell-court, has also been mentioned, but it is not likely that the hon. baronet will come forward under present circumstances. Up to the close of last week the Liberal party had made no public movement.

BERWICKSHIRE.—In the event of a dissolution, says the *Scotsman*, Mr. Robertson, of Ladykirk, we are glad to learn, again comes forward for Berwickshire on Liberal principles, and with a daily increasing certainty of success. Mr. Francis Scott, the present ultra-Derbyite member, has, it is understood, resolved not to venture on another contest.

CORK COUNTY.—The Dublin *Freeman* definitively states that Mr. Vincent Scully is to start again for the representation of the county of Cork.

THE REVENUE.

An Abstract of the gross produce of the Revenue of the United Kingdom, in the Year and Quarter ended March 31st, 1859, compared with the corresponding periods of the preceding year; showing the increase or decrease thereof:—

QUARTERS ENDING MARCH 31.

	1859.	1858.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Customs...	5,914,295	5,888,352	25,943	
Excise...	3,187,000	3,251,000		64,000
Stamps...	2,061,399	2,051,973	9,426	
Taxes...	312,000	308,033	3,967	
Property Tax...	2,483,000	3,390,601		907,601
Post Office...	830,000	705,000	125,000	
Crown Lands...	72,000	70,000	2,000	
Miscellaneous...	340,313	345,360		5,047
Total Income...	15,200,607	16,010,319	166,936	976,648
Decrease on the Quarter...				809,712

YEARS ENDING MARCH 31.

	1859.	1858.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Customs...	24,117,943	23,109,104	1,008,839	
Excise...	17,902,000	17,825,000	77,000	
Stamps...	8,065,769	7,415,719	650,050	
Taxes...	3,162,000	3,152,033	9,967	
Property Tax...	6,683,587	11,586,115		4,902,528
Post Office...	3,200,000	2,920,000	280,000	
Crown Lands...	250,040	276,464		26,424
Miscellaneous...	2,125,944	1,696,887	429,057	
Total Income...	65,477,283	67,881,512	2,404,229	4,902,528
Decrease on the Year...				2,404,229

HANDEL COMMEMORATION.

The issue of vouchers for tickets has far exceeded the most sanguine expectations. The offices at the Crystal Palace and Exeter Hall are daily besieged by applications for places. Although the central blocks contiguous to the orchestra are all sold, the area of the great transept of the Crystal Palace is so vast, that there is still ample room in most excellent situations for many thousands of additional visitors, but early application is requisite.

As the works at the Palace approach completion, the good effect of the acoustical arrangements now in course of adoption becomes more and more apparent; and it is beyond doubt that all within sight of the orchestra will hear thoroughly. From some successful experiments made last week, it was estimated

that by closing the orchestra the apparent power of the organ had been increased within a fraction of threefold, while the quality of tone produced by this grand instrument had been immensely improved.

It has been interesting to observe the regularity of the demand for seats for the series of performances. Almost invariably tickets are taken in sets for the three days, but those taken for single performances thus present great uniformity, there being scarcely a perceptible difference between the single vouchers issued for each of the three days. This is not surprising, because although the "Messiah" and "Israel in Egypt" present peculiar attractions, there is also a great feeling in favour of the "Dettingen Te Deum."

SKETCHES FROM INDIA.

HAVELOCK'S GRAVE.

In my last letter I alluded to the state in which the remains of Havelock were lying in the deserted garden of the Alumbagh. It would appear that no censure can be cast on his gallant son, whose affection and reverence for his father are not fit topics of praise in a public journal, though they are well known to all who have any acquaintance with the brave young soldier. When Sir James Outram was left in the Alumbagh he received, as I am informed, a letter from the present Sir H. Havelock, requesting that a proper protection should be afforded to his father's grave, and that a monument of some sort should be placed over it. Sir James, however, was then uncertain of his position, and he replied that if he placed any masonry over the grave or enclosed it in any way the natives would surely break into the coffin for treasure or some baser purpose should his force for any reason leave the Alumbagh. Well, so the matter rested during the interval between Sir Henry's death and the capture of Lucknow. Major Havelock came up with the force under Franks, but he was busily engaged during the siege, and subsequently in the operations in the open. He, however, requested Major Crommelin, of the Engineers, to place a monument over his father's grave. In the midst of the many matters which pressed upon all his time and energies that officer was obliged to defer immediate compliance with the request, and at last the matter slipped from his memory—the more easily as the committee at Calcutta were presumed to be taking some steps to put up a tablet on the grave. Very recently Major Crommelin received an urgent letter from Major Havelock begging of him to lose no time in putting up a proper monument, to be surrounded by an iron railing, and enclosing a draught for preliminary expenses, and Major Crommelin two days ago went out to the place, and is now preparing a sketch of the monument which will be erected forthwith. At the same time Captain Hutchinson, Military Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, hearing that some remarks had been made in reference to the neglected grave, suggested to Mr. Montgomery that a monument should be erected at the public expense, and received instructions at once to carry out his suggestion. So that, unless there is some understanding arrived at on the subject, there will be two monuments instead of one. I thought in the great national fervour which the very name of Havelock created in England that something had been done or was about to be done at home. As the remains were interred in a coffin, as appears from the sinking of the ground, I have ventured to propose that they should be removed to the Residency, and it is not unlikely that the proposition will meet with the approval of those concerned.—*Mr. Russell, in the Times.*

THE GRAVES AT LUCKNOW.

A monumental structure of stone, resembling a small church spire, within which will be placed a white marble tablet, has been erected in the open space between Neill's arch and the first archway of the Chinese bazaar, near the Kaiserbagh, to the Orre, Sir M. Jackson, and others who were brutally murdered near the spot. Hodson's grave is in an enclosure near the Martiniere. It is marked by a handsome monument erected by his widow, with an inscription on a white marble tablet above the monument. In the enclosure of the Residency Church, now in ruins, rest the bodies of Sir Henry Lawrence and of those who fell in the defence and subsequently. The churchyard is only too well filled. On entering, on the first tomb on the left, due east of the church, is inscribed, "Sacred to the memory of W. D. Bayley, Her Majesty's 38th Regiment, who died in the Imambarrab, at Lucknow, on the 23d of August, aged 22. This tablet is erected by his brother officers." The second is a large slab without any name. The third is an obelisk unadorned. The fourth, a handsome obelisk, is to "Cordelia Ellen, the beloved wife of Captain Lancelot F. C. Thomas, Madras Artillery, who died during the siege of Lucknow, 16th of July, 1857, aged 22 years. Those that seek me early shall find me." The fifth is a slab, "Sacred to the memory of Sergeant W. Monks, 3d Company, 8th Battalion, Royal Artillery, who departed this life 13th of July, aged 39." The sixth, to "J. Grant, Royal Sappers and Miners, died 20th April; erected by No. 4 Company, Royal Engineers." The seventh, a wooden tablet, "In memory of a brother, E. Whaters, Her Majesty's 23d, who died, April 29, 1858. He lived, he loved, he died—a faithful soldier." The 8th, to "Sergeant Clayton Walmsley, 23d Royal Welsh Fusiliers, died the 5th of May." There are many graves without slabs or monuments of any kind, or with only rotting wooden tablets, with names just legible. A little to the north of the church is the tomb of "James Ronald and Henry Bernard, the two infant sons of S. and Mary Martin, who died during the siege of the

Residency in August, 1857.—'Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.'" A fitting monument to an excellent officer is close to the church wall. It is inscribed as follows:—"Near this spot are interred the remains of J. S. Banks, Major, 33d Native Infantry, who fell at Lucknow on the 21st July, 1857.—'I shall go to him, but He will not return to me.'" Heroes and statesmen lie thickly here, for the tomb of Henry Lawrence is beside us. The monument is not yet finished, and the inscription is not put up, but a few yards further there is a large cenotaph "to the memory of Brigadier J. G. S. Neill, A.D.C. to the Queen, of Major Stephenson, C.B., Major Renaud, Captains Groom, Arnold, Richardson, Hargood, Lieutenant Dobbs, 16 Sergeants, 20 Corporals, 4 drummers, and 270 privates of the 1st Madras Fusiliers, who fell during the suppression of the mutiny in Bengal. This monument is erected over the remains of Brigadier Neill by the surviving officers of the regiment as a mark of esteem for their old comrades, and in remembrance of their glorious example and noble deeds."—*Ibid.*

NANA SAHIB AND JUNG BAHADOOR.

The doubts which I have expressed as to the honest co-operation of Jung Bahadoor may be much modified or dissipated by what has just come to our knowledge. It would appear that the Nepaulese Minister is preparing a trap for the Begum and her followers, for he is preparing a large force to march towards Chitoun, whither, at his invitation, the whole rebel force is now marching—the Nana, Bala Rao, and all the chiefs, except, perhaps, Bainie Madhoo. Horsford closes up one pass out of Nepal into Oude on the south. Kelly is stationed to prevent escape into the Gurriekpore district; and the regiments which the Nepaulese have detached to the flank will suffice to cut off their retreat westward. The snows bar their progress northwards. What the Nepaulese intends to do when he gets them is not so plain.

But the most interesting portion of this postscript is to be found in the letter of the Nana, of which I send you a copy as translated.

The Nana Sahib's letter to Jung Bahadoor (dated 28th Jumadee Aasane, year 1275 Hijree, corresponding with the 2nd February, 1859) is:—

Blessings to the Maharajah! Your letter, dated 8th Magh Zumbut, 1915 (26th January, 1859), to the address of the Begum of Lucknow, inviting her, with all the rajahs, talookdars, and army in her train, to come to Chitoun, came to hand, and the contents have been read. I have heard of your magnanimity from every one, high and low, but now I am sure of it. Although your seven brothers possess great qualities, yet you are as the sun in the midst of a cluster of seven stars. Indeed, I have heard of chiefs of Hindoostan of past ages, and seen those of the present, but I find you without a rival; for you have not refused to give your aid even to the British, who are opposed to you in everything. But that you did at their request for your own renown. This generosity makes me hope confidently that when I arrive with the other chiefs at Chitoun you will, in consideration of the relations that for many years existed between me and your Government, not fail to give us your aid. As the poet says, you who are kind to your enemies cannot make your friends hopeless. I have no hope from any one in the world but from you. Do what you think best for me. With those hopes I have determined to go, that I may seek the object I desire. The violation of promises and breach of treaties on the part of the British Government towards the chiefs of Hindoostan are so well known that any enumeration of their acts would be superfluous. Moreover, the British have attempted to destroy the faith and religion of the people of India, which attempt has caused this great outbreak and mutiny. Before my departure I sent by my brother Sri Muntah Maharajah Gunga Dhur Rao Bala Sahib-Peshwa Bahadoor a friendly letter in order to obtain your summons, and he will enter into particulars when you meet him.

This epistle is not signed, but it is sealed with the signet ring of the ex-Peshwa of the Marhattas, Bajee Rao, which the Nana wears and uses.—*Ibid.*

In one of his letters Mr. Russell acquits the King of Oude of any participation in the Indian revolt. It may be remembered that that Sovereign was suspected of having been the originator of, or at least an active accomplice in, the movement which was intended to drive the British out of India. He was accordingly detained as a State prisoner in Calcutta, where he still remains, although we believe he has never yet been brought to trial. Mr. Russell understands that there is not the shadow of a shade of evidence to connect him with the rebellion, and on the other hand asserts that it is universally admitted that it was owing to his influence that no outbreak took place at the time when his kingdom was annexed to our territory. Mr. Wylie writes to the *News of the Churches* to the same effect:—

In the evidence on the trial of the King of Delhi, and in the course of the investigations respecting the King of Oude, and in the examination of the multitudinous papers that have been seized in rebel camps and forts, nothing seems to have been discovered that gives colour to the popular theory. I believe, indeed, as I stated in 1857, that in the general Mohammedan mind there was considerable excitement. It was proved in the Delhi trial, that an inflammatory proclamation (professedly from the King of Persia) was posted up shortly before the mutiny, and the annexation of Oude had certainly produced much ill-feeling; but of any conspiracy, of which the Mohammedan princes and chiefs were the origin, or which they fomented, there appears to be no proof at all.

The *Literary Churchman* states that the only effect of recent alterations at Oxford, in respect to Dissenters, has been the admission of one Roman Catholic at Lincoln College, and one Presbyterian at Trinity.

A GREAT SLAVE AUCTION IN GEORGIA.

(From the *New York Tribune.*)

The largest sale of human chattels that has been made in star-spangled America for several years took place on Wednesday and Thursday of last week, at the Race-course, near the city of Savannah, Georgia. The lot consisted of 436 men, women, children, and infants, being that half of the negro stock remaining on the old Major Butler plantations which fell to one of the two heirs to that estate. Major Butler dying, left a property valued at more than a million of dollars, the major part of which was invested in rice and cotton plantations, and the slaves thereon, all of which immense fortune descended to two heirs, his sons, Mr. John A. Butler, some time deceased, and Mr. Pierce M. Butler, still living, and resident in the city of Philadelphia, in the free state of Pennsylvania. Losses in the grand crash of 1857-8, and other exigencies of business, have impelled the latter gentleman to realise on his Southern investments, that he may satisfy sundry pressing creditors, and be enabled to resume business with the surplus, if any. This necessity led to a partition of the negro stock on the Georgia plantations, between himself and the representative of the other heir, the widow of the late John A. Butler, and the negroes that were brought to the hammer last week were the property of Mr. Pierce M. Butler, of Philadelphia, and were in fact sold to pay Mr. Pierce M. Butler's debts. The creditors were represented by General Cadwallader, while Mr. Butler was present in person, attended by his business agent, to attend to his own interests.

The negroes came from two plantations, the one a rice plantation near Darien, in the state of Georgia, not far from the great Okefonokee swamp, and the other a cotton plantation on the extreme northern point of St. Simon's Island, a little bit of an island in the Atlantic, cut off from Georgia main land by a slender arm of the sea. Though the most of the stock had been accustomed only to rice and cotton planting and culture, there were among them a number of very passable mechanics, who had been taught to do all the rougher sorts of mechanical work on the plantations. There were coopers, carpenters, shoemakers, and blacksmiths, each one equal in his various craft to the ordinary requirements of a plantation—that is, the coopers could make rice-tierces, and possibly, on a pinch, rude tubs and buckets; the carpenter could do the rough carpentry about the negro quarters; the shoemaker could make shoes of the fashion required for the slaves, and the blacksmith was adequate to the manufacture of hoes and similar simple tools, and to such trifling repairs in the blacksmithing way as did not require too refined a skill. Though probably no one of all these would be called a superior, or even an average workman among the masters of the craft, their knowledge of these various trades sold in some cases for nearly as much as the man—that is, a man without a trade, who would be valued at 900 dollars, would readily bring 1,600 or 1,700 dollars if he was a passable blacksmith or cooper.

None of the Butler slaves have ever been sold before, but have been on these two plantations since they were born. Here have they lived their humble lives, and loved their simple loves; here were they born, and here have many of them had children born unto them; here had their parents lived before them, and are now resting in quiet graves on the old plantations that these unhappy ones are to see no more for ever; here they left not only the well-known scenes dear to them from very babyhood by a thousand fond memories, and their homes as loved by them perhaps as brighter homes by men of brighter faces; but all the clinging ties that bound them to living hearts were torn, for but one-half of each of these two happy little communities was sent to the shambles, to be scattered to the four winds, but the other half were left behind, and who can tell how closely intertwined are the affections of a little band of 400 persons living isolated from all the world beside, from birth to middle age? Do they not naturally become one great family, each man a brother unto each?

It is true they were sold "in families;" but let us see. A man and his wife were called a "family," their parents and kindred were not taken into account; the man and wife might be sold to the pine woods of North Carolina, their brothers and sisters be scattered through the cotton fields of Alabama and the rice swamps of Louisiana, while the parents might be left on the old plantation to wear out their weary lives in heavy grief, and lay their heads in far-off graves over which their children might never weep. And no account could be taken of loves that were as yet unconsummated by marriage, and how many aching hearts have been divorced by this summary proceeding no man can ever know.

It seems as if every shade of character capable of being implicated in the sale of human flesh and blood, was represented among the buyers. The Georgia fast young man, with his pantaloons tucked into his boots, his velvet cap jauntily dragged over to one side, his cheek full of tobacco, which he bites from a huge plug, that resembles more than anything else an old bit of a rusty waggon tire, and who is altogether an animal of quite a different breed from New York fast man, was there. His ready revolver or his convenient knife, were ready for instant use in case of a heated argument. White neck-clothed, gold-spectacled, and silver-haired old men were there, resembling in appearance that noxious breed of sanctimonious deacons we have at the North, who are perpetually leaving documents at your door that you never read, and the business of whose mendicant life it is to eternally solicit subscriptions for charitable associations, of which they are treasurers. These gentry, with quiet step and subdued voice, moved

carefully about among the live stock, ignoring, as a general rule, the men, but tormenting the women with questions which, when accidentally overheard by the disinterested spectator, bred in that spectator's mind an almost irresistible desire to knock somebody down. And then, all imaginable varieties of rough backwoods rowdies, who began the day in a dispirited manner, but who, as its hours progressed, and their practice at the bar became more prolific in results, waxed louder and talkier, and more violent, were present, and added a characteristic feature to the assemblage. Those of your readers who have read "Uncle Tom"—and who has not?—will remember, with peculiar feelings, Legree, the slave-driver and woman-whipper. That that character is not over-drawn or too highly coloured, there is abundant testimony. Witness the subjoined dialogue: A party of men were conversing on the fruitful subject of managing refractory "niggers;" some were for severe whipping, some recommending branding, one or two advocated other modes of torture, but one huge brute of a man, who had not taken an active part in the discussion, save to assent with approving nod to any unusually barbarous proposition, at last broke his silence by saying, in an oracular way, "You may say what you like about managing niggers; I'm a driver myself, and I've had some experience, and I ought to know. You can manage ordinary niggers by lickin' 'em and givin' 'em a taste of the hot iron once in a while when they're extra ugly; but if a nigger really sets himself up against me, I can't never have any patience with him. I just get my pistol and shoot him right down; and that's the best way."

And this brute was talking to gentlemen, and his remarks were listened to with attention, and his assertions assented to by more than one in the knot of listeners. But all this time the sale was going on, and the merry Mr. Walsh, with many a quip and jest, was beguiling the time when the bidding was slow. The expression on the faces of all who stepped on the block was always the same, and told of more anguish than it is in the power of words to express. Blighted hopes, crushed hopes, and broken hearts, was the sad story to be read in all the anxious faces. Some of them regarded the sale with perfect indifference, never making a motion save to turn from one side to the other at the word of the dapper Mr. Bryan, that all the crowd might have a fair view of their proportions, and then, when the sale was accomplished, stepping down from the block without caring to cast even a look at the buyer, who now held all their happiness in his hands. Others, again, strained their eyes with eager glances from one buyer to another as the bidding went on, trying with earnest attention to follow the rapid voice of the auctioneer. Sometimes two persons only would be bidding for the same chattel, all the others having resigned the contest, and then the poor creature on the block, conceiving an instantaneous preference for one of the buyers over the other, would regard the rivalry with the intensest interest, the expression of his face changing with every bid, settling into a half smile of joy if the favourite buyer persevered unto the end and secured the property, and settling down into a look of hopeless despair if the other won the victory.

The family of Primus, plantation carpenter, consisting of Daphney his wife, with her young babe, and Dido, a girl of three years old, were reached in due course of time. Daphney had a large shawl, which she kept carefully wrapped round her infant and herself. This unusual proceeding attracted much attention, and provoked many remarks, such as these:—

"What do you keep your nigger covered up for? Pull off her blanket."

"What's the matter with the gal? Has she got the headache?"

"What's the fault of the gal? Ain't she sound? Pull off her rags and let us see her."

"Who's going to bid on that nigger, if you keep her covered up. Let's see her face."

And a loud chorus of similar remarks, emphasised with loud profanity, and mingled with sayings too indecent and obscene to be even hinted at here, went up from the crowd of chivalrous Southern gentlemen.

At last the auctioneer obtained a hearing long enough to explain that there was no attempt to practise any deception in the case—the parties were not to be wronged in any way; he had no desire to palm off on them an inferior article, but the truth of the matter was that Daphney had been confined only fifteen days ago, and he thought that on that account she was entitled to the slight indulgence of a blanket, to keep from herself and child the chill air and the driving rain.

Will your lady readers look at the circumstances of this case? The day was the 2nd of March. Daphney's baby was born into the world on St. Valentine's happy day, the 14th of February. Since her confinement, Daphney had travelled from the plantation to Savannah, where she had been kept in a shed for six days. On the sixth or seventh day after her sickness, she had left her bed, taken a railroad journey across the country to the shambles, was there exposed for six days to the questionings and insults of the negro speculators, and then on the fifteenth day after her confinement was put up on the block, with her husband and her other child, and with her new-born baby in her arms, was sold to the highest bidder.

It was very considerate in Daphney to be sick before the sale, for her wailing babe was worth to Mr. Butler all of a hundred dollars. The family sold for 625 dols. a piece, or 2,500 for the four.

And so the great sale went on for two long days,

during which time there were sold 429 men, women, and children. There were 436 announced to be sold, but a few were detained on the plantations by sickness.

At the close of the sale, on the last day, sundry baskets of champagne were produced, and all were invited to partake, the said wine being at the expense of the broker, Mr. Bryan.

The total amount of the sale foots up 303,850 dols.—the proceeds of the first day being 161,480 dols., and of the second day 142,370 dols.

The highest sum paid for any one family was given for Sally Walker and her five children, who were mostly grown up. The price was 6,180 dols.

The highest price paid for a single man was 1,750 dols., which was given for William, a "fair carpenter and caulker."

The highest price paid for a woman was 1,250 dols., which was given for Jane, "cotton hand, and house servant."

The lowest price paid was for Anson and Violet, a grey-haired couple, each having numbered more than fifty years; they brought but 250 dols. apiece.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

The Court remains at Buckingham Palace. The Earl of Derby has had several audiences of her Majesty. On Saturday afternoon, as the bell was about to be rung as the signal for closing, her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the Princesses Alice and Helena, accompanied by the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, entered the new reading-room of the British Museum Library. The presence of the Royal party excited no little interest among the departing readers.

Her Majesty will give a juvenile fancy dress ball at Buckingham Palace to-morrow, in celebration of the birthday of Prince Leopold, to which a large number of the youthful scions of the aristocracy are invited.

This season will be distinguished by the formal *entrée* of the Princess Alice into the *beau monde*. After her confirmation, which takes place this Easter at Windsor, the presence of the Princess may be looked for at the drawing-room. Her Royal Highness is already quite as tall as the Princess Royal, and bears a striking resemblance to the Queen.—*Court Journal*.

Lord Derby has recommended to the Queen three gentlemen of his own party for elevation to the peerage. The first is Sir Charles Morgan, of Tredegar, Monmouthshire; the second is Mr. Egerton, of Tatton, Cheshire, who, after the decision in the House of Lords upon the celebrated will case, divided the Bridgewater property with Lord Alford; and the third on the list is Colonel George Wyndham, of Petworth, Sussex. It has been reported that the following gentlemen were to be created baronets by the Government:—The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Disraeli), Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Sotherton Estcourt, Colonel Taylor, Colonel Forrester, and Mr. William Deedes. The *Evening Herald*, however, contradicts the report.

The *Gazette* announces that a Commission has been issued to inquire into the present system of recruiting in the Army. The Commissioners are Major-General Lord Hotham, Colonel Sir Alexander Murray Tulloch, Major-General William Frederick Forster, Colonel David Russell, Colonel John Thomas Leslie, Colonel John George Smyth, and Mr. Peter Blackburn, a Lord of the Treasury.

The *Gazette* also announces that the Queen has appointed Lord Canning and Lord Elphinstone Knights Grand Cross of the Bath.

Lord Stanley has granted a pension of 150*l.* a year each to the sisters of the late General Jacob. The pension commences from the date of General Jacob's death.

An influential deputation had an interview on Thursday with the Earl of Derby at his official residence in Downing-street, to press upon the consideration of her Majesty's Government the acceptance of the Fiji Islands. The deputation included Mr. Cheetham, M.P., the Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Alfred Churchill, M.P., Mr. W. C. Wentworth, Mr. Bazley, M.P., Mr. Young, M.P., Mr. George A. Lloyd, Mr. F. W. Russell, M.P., the Hon. A. Kincaid, M.P., Sir A. Agnew, M.P., Mr. C. Buxton, M.P., and several other M.P.'s.

Lord and Lady Palmerston gave a grand dinner on Wednesday, and invited a number of distinguished persons, including Earl Grey, the Earl of Sefton, Lord and Lady Stafford, Lord and Lady Shaftesbury, to meet the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale. The Duke of Cambridge was present at the assembly in the evening.

Lord John Russell was engaged during several hours on Saturday last in making investigations in the library of the British Museum.

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., and Mrs. Gladstone entertained Baron Pœrio, the distinguished Neapolitan exile, at dinner on Monday evening, at their residence in Carlton House Terrace. The following were present to meet the Baron:—The Duke of Newcastle, the Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl and Countess Stanhope, Lord Richard Cavendish, Dowager Lady Lyttelton, Dowager Lady Wenlock, Sir James Graham and Miss Graham, Sir Stephen R. Glyn, Mr. Panizzi, Mr. A. Wood, &c. Mrs. Gladstone had a select party later in the evening, at which several of the chief Neapolitan exiles were present.

The second volume of the translation of Shakspeare's works, by Francis Victor Hago, has been published by Pagnerre, of Paris.

Miscellaneous News.

PENNY BANKS.—It appears, from a little pamphlet circulated by Mr. Henry Clarke, honorary secretary of the Southampton Penny Bank, that sixty-six penny banks have been formed, or are in course of formation, in various parts of the country. The Southampton establishment was opened on the 4th of October last, and the total number of deposits is 19,738, amounting to 898*l.* The whole amount of expenses attending its formation was 40*l.*, which was met by public contribution. The pamphlet contains numerous practical hints for the formation and guidance of similar establishments.

THE MARQUIS OF WATERFORD HAS BEEN KILLED from a fall in hunting. He went out with the hounds on Tuesday. The pack had rare sport and had killed two foxes, when a third was found and started. Lord Waterford was preceded by Ryan, his huntsman, and on coming to a small fence the huntsman cried out, "My Lord, there is a bit of a gripe at the other side." "Oh, never mind," said the Marquis, as his horse got his forefeet over easily, but at the outer side of the gripe some loose stones caused the animal to fall forward on its knees, throwing the Marquis over on the side of its neck. He remained in that position two or three moments, but, the horse not recovering itself, Lord Waterford fell out of the saddle sideways, and came down upon his head on the road—a very slight fall, but yet unhappily sufficient to cause dislocation of the neck, and probably concussion of the brain, causing almost immediate death. Assistance was promptly rendered, but it was of no avail. After killing the fox, the field returned to find the master of the hounds a corpse. It was carried slowly back to Curraghmore, where the Marchioness, who had awaited the return of the living, found herself in the presence of the dead. The Reverend Lord John Beresford succeeds to the title and estates.

FATAL POWDER EXPLOSION.—There are at Hounslow large gunpowder mills, belonging to Messrs. Curtis and Harvey. The buildings stand upon a hundred acres of ground, and are separated from each other by embankments and groves of trees. These precautions have been taken to obviate concussion in the event of an accident. On Wednesday two loud reports were heard for miles round. Two buildings, a press-house and a corn-mill, had blown up. The heavy machinery was broken up, and hurled afar off. The men engaged in the mills were torn to pieces, and their heads and limbs thrown great distances. There were five men killed; one, mortally wounded, soon died. Two were seriously injured, and very many hurt more or less. Fortunately, medical gentlemen, hearing the report, hastened to the spot, and tended the wounded. A detachment of soldiers was sent from the cavalry barracks with litters. They were employed to collect the remains of the dead men. What occasioned the disaster will never be known; those who could have described the cause are dead. The inquest opened on Saturday. The proprietors of the powder mills undertook to bear any special expenses which might be incurred, Mr. Wakley explaining that on a previous occasion, when he felt it necessary to provide a model for the information of the jury, the sum that he paid for it was disallowed by the county magistrates, and he was compelled to be the loser.—An explosion took place at the Faversham Powder Mills on Saturday morning. Fortunately, owing to the absence of a large number of the workmen, no one was killed, and only a few injured.

THE LATE MR. ALDERMAN ANDREWS, OF SOUTHAMPTON.—The remains of the late Mr. Richard Andrews were interred in the cemetery on Saturday afternoon, amid demonstrations of regret by thousands of the inhabitants, who accompanied the corpse to its last resting place. The funeral procession, which was of great length, left the private residence of the deceased in Portland-street at two o'clock, and passed through crowded streets, nearly every shop having its shutters closed, and flags floating at half-mast from the public and private buildings in the town. The whole of the men and boys employed in his carriage factory walked at the head of the procession, three abreast, twelve of the men who had been in his employ twenty years accompanying the hearse, and acting as pall-bearers as the *corlège* passed through the cemetery grounds. The mayor, magistrates, aldermen, councillors, and public officials attended in mourning coaches, and a large number of the inhabitants followed in carriages, succeeded by a numerous body of the members of the Odd Fellows, Foresters, and other provident societies (of which Mr. Andrews was a warm friend and supporter), the whole attired in plain mourning. Despite the unfavourable state of the weather there were thousands of people in the cemetery, and the sorrow which sat upon every countenance marked the extent of the loss sustained in the death of this remarkable man. All the evening the bells of the parish churches rang muffled bells. Mr. Andrews, who was in the 61st year of his age, died on the previous Monday morning after four or five months' severe and painful illness. Born in a humble village of Hampshire, on the 18th of December, 1798, the first years of his life were passed in obscurity and poverty, working as a farm lad at 3*d.* a day, from nine to twelve years of age; then getting employ as a sawyer, next as a blacksmith, but always with aspirations for something better. In 1821 he came to Southampton with half-a-crown in his pocket (the sum total of his earthly property), and got work as a journeyman coachmaker in Mr. Jones's factory, where he was employed for seven years, when, with the money saved during that period from his wages, he started in business in an humble way on his own

account. From that time his course was onward and upward, his indomitable energy, integrity, and industry, carving out for himself a position of wealth and honour as a tradesman and a name and reputation for public spirit which will long survive him. He successively served the offices of Town-Councillor, Alderman, Sheriff, Mayor (five times), and Magistrate of the borough. He was always firm and faithful to his principles, but conciliated and made fast friends of those who conscientiously differed from him. As a tradesman he became the leading coach-maker in the South of England, building carriages for the Queen and most of our nobility, and sending specimens of his manufacture to every part of the world. He has left a widow and two sons. "The last act of his life of a public character," says the *Hants Independent*, "was, to subscribe 50*l.* towards the erection of a new Congregational church for the Rev. P. Turner."

Tax, Police, and Assize.

SALE OF A COMMISSION IN THE ARMY.—Edward Mortimer and Thomas Robert Marshall, military tailors, Jermyn Street, have been charged before the Bow Street Magistrate with unlawfully conspiring to bargain for the sale of a certain commission in the army. They are prosecuted at the instance of the Government. According to a statement made by Mr. Bodkin, "Armstrong and Co.," a firm supposed to have no existence, undertook to obtain a commission for a Mr. Cunningham for a consideration of 400*l.* to be paid by a Mr. Bridson, his brother-in-law. The arrangements were carried out by one Pugh, who was to have been paid a large share of the money. The transaction was completed, and the commission obtained; but Pugh found himself in Whitecross-street prison, and those who he says were his confederates would not pay him the sum he demanded. Thereupon he informed the Commander-in-chief of what had been done. Pugh was a witness in the court, and stated his side of the case, implicating Mortimer and Marshall, both of whom say they are innocent. The case is only partly developed; the accused have been remanded and admitted to bail.

TYING DOWN THE SAFETY VALVE.—At the Mansion House on Friday, Alfred Jeffries, managing engineer to one of the halfpenny steamboats, was charged with having fastened down the safety valve attached to the boiler of the vessel. As it appeared that he closed the valve because there was some defect in its position, and that he had not been influenced by a desire to put a high pressure upon it, Mr. Alderman Mechi inflicted upon him the mitigated penalty of 10*l.*

THE ROASTING ALIVE CASE.—At the Liverpool assizes on Friday, Archibald Mitchell was tried on the charge of having murdered Thomas Landor. Mitchell was second engineer on board the Bogota, a Pacific steamer, and Landor was a fireman working his passage home. The latter suffered terribly from the heat, and at length became so ill and exhausted as to be utterly unable to discharge his duties. But Mitchell and the first engineer (who was also included in the indictment but absconded) compelled the poor fellow to continue to work, and finally brought their cruelty to a climax by tying him to a ladder near the furnace. His death took place in a few minutes, and when the Bogota reached Liverpool the engineers were charged with murder. The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter, and Mitchell was sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude.

THE TRALEE AND BELFAST TRIALS.—The trials of the Phoenix conspirators, as they are called, are going on at Tralee and Belfast. The adjourned assizes at Tralee began on Wednesday, and Daniel Sullivan was arraigned to take his trial for the second time. The court refused to postpone these trials, and a good deal of argument was gone into about the legal composition of the jury. The Crown ordered fifteen jurors to stand aside, and the trial proceeded. Daniel Sullivan was eventually found guilty of conspiracy, and sentenced to ten years' penal servitude. The trial of the Belfast members of the Phoenix Club, fifteen in number, commenced on Thursday morning. These persons are not charged with treason or felony, but simply with being members of an illegal society, a charge which merely amounts to a misdemeanour. The jury having been locked up all night, and not being able to agree, were discharged. Tuesday was fixed for again trying the prisoners.

"God Save the Queen" has been translated into the Maharattie language, and is in circulation among the native Christians.

THE PICTURES AT THE NATIONAL GALLERY.—The following six new purchases were placed in the gallery on Thursday:—1. "St. Dominic as the Instructor of the Rosary," ascribed to Marco Zoppo. 2. A small expressive picture of "St. Francis contemplating a Crucifix," by Filippino Lippi; both from the Costabili Gallery at Ferrara. 3. A picture representing the "Dead Christ," with other figures, by Marco Palmezzano. 4. "The Madonna adoring the Child sleeping on her lap," by Marco Basaiti. 5. "The Madonna and Child," by Giambattista Cima da Conegliano. 6. "A Bust Portrait of a Lady," by Battista Zelotti. Besides these accessions to the examples of the older schools in the gallery, a very carefully finished picture, by a living painter of Belgium—"The Blind Beggar," by Dyckmans, of Antwerp—has been added to the pictures in what is called the Flemish Room—it is a bequest from the late Miss Jane Clarke, of Regent-street.

Literature.

Adam Bede. By GEORGE ELIOT, author of "Scenes from Clerical Life." 3 vols. Edinburgh and London: W. Blackwood and Sons. "A good novel is a work of art only less admirable than a great poem." The saying will rise to the recollection of many who read "Adam Bede." The "Scenes from Clerical Life," which we so strongly and heartily commended to our readers, as introducing a new novelist, distinguished by remarkably original powers, and by a pure and earnest feeling, have a successor worthy of the author and of themselves, in the book now before us. There is less novelty of subject, less concentration in treatment, than in that wonderful story of "Janet's Repentance," which we placed with Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter," for depth of insight of character, and for psychological and moral interest. But there is a higher artistic completeness, and at once a broader and a subtler representation of human nature, its surface varieties and its inward workings, in this new effort of the author's genius. Indeed, a better, purer, or more delightful novel has proceeded from the pen of no living writer. We are inclined to take exception always to the use of illicit love as a subject for fiction: but can scarcely defend such an objection to the subject as treated in "Adam Bede." It is present in the story only as presupposed in certain incidents; and not at all in the details that shock the moral sensibilities of the reader. It is so purely and solemnly touched, that it cannot minister a moment's gratification to the sensual; but it is fitted to elevate and intensify the moral feeling, while quickening the human tenderness and charity of the reader. The most delicate, and the most religious, can only feel that they are brought face to face with a sadly common fact, that they may be moved to all the pities and helpfulness with which alone one can Christianly meet the bewildered and suffering hearts of the tempted and betrayed. And, though the denouement of the story is suspended on such an incident as we intimate, its greater interest is derived from its marvellously truthful delineation of differing characters, and from the simple occurrences of the daily life in which those characters move before us. None need fear the book;—to none need it be debarred:—whatever be the impression it leaves as a piece of story-telling, it is only a holy feeling with which it can fill the mind.

The materials of the story are simple enough. Adam Bede is a village carpenter, and his life that of his class. His brother, Seth, is a mild and religious, but otherwise common-place person. The poor Hetty, well loved by Adam, betrayed into sin and misery by the young squire, is such a pretty, good-hearted, vain little creature as we have almost all known and mourned over. The squire himself, Mr. Donnithorne, is the self-indulgent, indecisive, but not deliberately base young man, who has his counterpart in hundreds of young men of his order. But the individuality of each of these is developed with a deep perception of that which is most inward to ordinary and generally unconsidered character; and mysteries of joy, and struggle, and suffering, are revealed through the common aspects of their truthfully portrayed life. The more original persons of the tale are Dinah Morris, the fair, gentle, devout Methodist—most lovingly and reverently pictured—the good angel of the story; and 'Lisbeth, the mother of Adam and Seth Bede—a very real character—the ill-conditioned and prejudiced country woman, an anxious, fretful wife and mother, but a good soul at the bottom; and Mrs. Poyser, the farmer's wife—a character drawn, we should say, from the life, full of humour and pleasant contradictions. Out of these materials, the author has constructed a story of rare and absorbing interest—never unhealthily exciting, yet always retaining its hold on the imagination and heart. The truth of the whole is wonderful:—we instinctively regard it and speak of it as of actual occurrence, and admire and blame with a sincerity and earnestness that resent the notion that they are bestowed on a fiction.

We do not intend to give any glimpse of the arrangement and progress of the story. It is impossible, without the greatest injustice to the book; for it is the character that is unfolded in the incident that always makes the incident itself interesting. We will, however, give some pleasing—though they must be anything but representative—extracts, in which the author's originality of conception and skill of hand will slightly appear. And, first of all, here is the portrait of Adam Bede himself:—

"Look at this broad-shouldered man with the bare muscular arms, and the thick firm black hair tossed about like trodden meadow-grass whenever he takes off his paper cap, and with the strong barytone voice burling every now and then into loud and solemn psalm-tunes, as if seeking some outlet for superfluous strength, yet presently checking himself, apparently crossed by some thought which jars with the singing. Perhaps, if you

had not been already in the secret, you might not have guessed what sad memories, what warm affection, what tender fluttering hopes, had their home in this athletic body with the broken finger-nails—in this rough man, who knew no better lyrics than he could find in the Old and New Version and an occasional hymn; who knew the smallest possible amount of profane history; and for whom the motion and shape of the earth, the course of the sun, and the changes of the seasons, lay in the region of mystery just made visible by fragmentary knowledge. It had cost Adam a great deal of trouble, and work in over-hours, to know what he knew over and above the secrets of his handicraft, and that acquaintance with mechanics and figures, and the nature of the materials he worked with, which was made easy to him by inborn inherited faculty—to get the mastery of his pen, and write a plain hand, to spell without any other mistakes than must in fairness be attributed to the unreasonable character of orthography rather than to any deficiency in the speller, and, moreover, to learn his musical notes and part-singing. Besides all this, he had read his Bible, including the apocryphal books; 'Poor Richard's Almanac,' Taylor's 'Holy Living and Dying,' 'The Pilgrim's Progress,' with Bunyan's Life and 'Holy War,' a great deal of Bailey's Dictionary, 'Valentine and Orson,' and part of a 'History of Babylon,' which Bartle Massey had lent him. He might have had many more books from Bartle Massey, but he had no time for reading 'the common print,' as Lisbeth called it, so busy as he was with figures in all the leisure moments which he did not fill up with extra carpentry. Adam, you perceive, was by no means a marvellous man, nor, properly speaking, a genius, yet I will not pretend that this was an ordinary character among workmen; and it would not be at all a safe conclusion that the next best man you may happen to see with a basket of tools over his shoulder and a paper cap on his head has the strong conscience and the strong sense, the blended susceptibility and self-command of our friend Adam. He was not an average man. Yet such men as he are reared here and there in every generation of our peasant artisans—with an inheritance of affections nurtured by a simple family life of common need and common industry, and an inheritance of faculties trained in skilful courageous labour; they make their way upward, rarely as geniuses, most commonly as painstaking honest men, with the skill and conscience to do well the tasks that lie before them. Their lives have no discernible echo beyond the neighbourhood where they dwell, but you are almost sure to find there some good piece of road, some building, some application of mineral produce, some improvement in farming practice, some reform of parish abuses, with which their names are associated by one or two generations after them. Their employers were richer for them, the work of their hands has worn well, and the work of their brains has guided well the hands of other men. They went about in their youth in flannel or paper caps, in coats black with coal-dust or streaked with lime and red paint; in old age their white hairs are seen in a place of honour at church and at market, and they tell their well-dressed sons and daughters, seated round the bright hearth on winter evenings, how pleased they were when they first earned their twopenny a-day.

We cannot omit Hetty Sorrel, at sweet seventeen, the girl Adam loved so well, and so vainly; and for whom, in her time of trial and abandonment by men, he was still the tenderest and most devoted of friends.

"Hetty blushed a deep rose-colour when Captain Donnithorne entered the dairy and spoke to her; but it was not at all a distressed blush, for it was wreathed with smiles and dimples, and with sparkles from under long curled dark eye-lashes; and while her aunt was discoursing to him about the limited amount of milk that was to be spared for butter and cheese so long as the calves were not all weaned, and the large quantity but inferior quality of milk yielded by the short-horn, which had been bought on experiment, together with other matters which must be interesting to a young gentleman who would one day be a landlord, Hetty tossed and patted her pound of butter with quite a self-possessed, coquettish air, slyly conscious that no turn of her head was lost. There are various orders of beauty, causing men to make fools of themselves in various styles, from the desperate to the sheepish; but there is one order of beauty which seems made to turn the heads not only of man, but of all intelligent mammals, even of women. It is a beauty like that of kittens, or very small downy ducks making gentle rippling noises with their soft bills, or babies just beginning to toddle and to engage in conscious mischief—a beauty with which you can never be angry, but that you feel ready to crush for inability to comprehend the state of mind into which it throws you. Hetty Sorrel's was that sort of beauty. Her aunt, Mrs. Poyser, who professed to despise all personal attractions and intended to be the severest of mentors, continually gazed at Hetty's charms by the sly, fascinated in spite of herself; and after administering such a scolding as naturally flowed from her anxiety to do well by her husband's niece—who had no mother of her own to scold her, poor thing!—she would often confess to her husband, when they were safe out of hearing, that she firmly believed, 'the naughtier the little buzzy behaved, the prettier she looked.' It is of little use for me to tell you that Hetty's cheek was like a rose-petal, that dimples played about her pouting lips, that her large dark eyes hid a soft roguishness under their long lashes, and that her curly hair, though all pushed back under her round cap while she was at work, stole back in dark delicate rings on her forehead, and about her white shell-like ears; it is of little use for me to say how lovely was the contour of her pink and white neckerchief, tucked into her low plum-coloured stuff bodice, or how the linen butter-making apron, with its bib, seemed a thing to be imitated in silk by duchesses, since it fell in such charming lines, or how her brown stockings and thick-soled buckled shoes lost all that clumsiness which they must certainly have had when empty of her foot and ankle;—of little use, unless you have seen a woman who affected you as Hetty affected her beholders, for otherwise, though you might conjure up the image of a lovely woman, she would not in the least resemble that distracting kitten-like maiden. I might mention all the divine charms of a bright spring day, but if you had never in your life utterly forgotten yourself in straining your eyes after the mountain lark, or in wandering through the still lanes, when the fresh-opened blossoms fill them with a sacred, silent beauty

like that of fretted aisles, where would be the use of my descriptive catalogue? I could never make you know what I meant by a bright spring day. Hetty's was a springtime beauty; it was the beauty of young frisking things, round-limbed, gambolling, circumventing you by a false air of innocence—the innocence of a young star-browed calf, for example, that, being inclined for a promenade out of bounds, leads you a severe steep-chase over hedge and ditch, and only comes to a stand in the middle of a bog."

We wish we could add Dinah Morris to this portrait gallery; but must be content to say,—and we say it with grateful approbation and earnest praise—that, in her, the author has done the ample justice to evangelical piety, which no novelist known to us (at least, no novelist of the same mark) has ever done before. The genuine spirituality and warm devotion of this simple, grave, loving young Methodist, are represented with a true appreciation and sympathy which are altogether beautiful and excellent; and the sermon preached by her on the common, and the prayers she offered with the rude northern villagers, must command the respect of the irreligious, and strongly move the hearts of the religious readers of the book. It is an unapproached picture of a genuine woman, loving God and man, and as beautiful in her self-unconsciousness and modesty, as in her fervent zeal and pure charity.

Our readers will remember the true vein of humour that ran through the pathos, the almost tragedy, of one of George Eliot's earlier stories. The same delicate and genial humour relieves this tale: and we must take one of its raciest passages:—

"What!" said Bartle, with an air of disgust, "was there a woman concerned?—then I give you up, Adam." "But it's a woman you've spoke well on, Bartle," said Mr. Poyser. "Come, now, you canna draw back; you said once as woman wouldna ha' been a bad invention if they'd all been like Dinah." "I meant her voice, man—I meant her voice, that was all," said Bartle. "I can bear to hear her speak without wanting to put wool in my ears. As for other things, I dare say she's like the rest o' the women—thinks two and two 'll come to make five, if she cries and bothers enough about it." "Ay! ay!" said Mrs. Poyser, "one 'ud think an' hear some folks talk, as the men war 'cute enough to count the corns in a bag o' wheat w' only smelling at it. They can see through a barn-door, they can. Perhaps that's the reason they see so little o' this side on't." Martin Poyser shook with delighted laughter, and winked at Adam, as much as to say the schoolmaster was in for it now. "Ah!" said Bartle, sneeringly, "the women are quick enough—they're quick enough. They know the rights of a story before they hear it, and can tell a man what his thoughts are before he knows 'em himself." "Like enough," said Mrs. Poyser, "for the men are mostly so slow their thoughts overrun 'em, an' they can only catch 'em by the tail. I can count a stocking top while a man's getting's tongue ready; and when he outs w' his speech at last, there's little broth to be made on't. Its your dead chicks take the longest hatchin'. However, I'm not denyin' the women are foolish; God Almighty made 'em to match the men." "Match!" said Bartle, "aye, as vinegar matches one's teeth. If a man says a word, his wife 'll match it with a contradiction; if he's a mind for hot meat, his wife 'll match it with cold bacon; if he laughs she'll match him with whimpering. She's such a match as the horse fly is to th' horse; she's got the right venom to sting him with—the right venom to sting him with." "Yes," said Mrs. Poyser, "I know what the men like—a poor soft, as 'ud simmer at 'em, like the pictur of the sun, whether they did right or wrong, an' say thank you for a kick, an' pretend she didna know which end she stood uppermost, till her husband told her. That's what a man wants in a wife, mostly; he wants to make sure o' one fool as 'll tell him he's wise. But there's some men can do w'out that—they think so much o' themselves 'ready; an' that's how it is there's old bachelors." "Come, Craig," said Mr. Poyser, jocosely, "you mun get married pretty quick, else you'll be set down for an old bachelor; an' you see what the women 'all think on you." "Well," said Mr. Craig, willing to conciliate Mrs. Poyser, and setting a high value on his own compliments, "I like a cleverish woman—a woman of spirit—a managing woman." "Your's out there, Craig," said Bartle, drily; "you're out there. You judge o' your garden stuff on a better plan than that; you pick the things for what they can excel in—for what they can excel in. You don't value your peas for their roots, or your carrots for their flowers. Now, that's the way you should choose women; their cleverness 'll never come to much—never come to much; but they make excellent simpletons, ripe and strong-flavoured." "What dost say to that?" said Mr. Poyser, throwing himself back and looking merrily at his wife. "Say!" answered Mrs. Poyser, with dangerous fire kindling in her eye, "why, I say as some folks' tongues are like the clocks as run on strikin', not to tell you the time o' the day, but because there's summat wrong i' their own inside."

With the outcome of the story we are somewhat dissatisfied. Poor Hetty's crime of exposing her child to death, her trial and sentence, her removal to the place of execution, and the arrival of the reprieve, are all very, very painful, but are the most conventional parts of the book. Young Donnothorne's contrition is not deep and sound enough;—conscience and Providence let him off too easily; yet the movements of his inmost soul are very subtly represented, and his character sketched with great discernment and power. Even good Adam a little displeases us; there was a selfishness in his love, and an unmanly pertinacity in his suit, which played no inconsiderable part in exciting fallen Hetty to her second crime, and in aggravating the anguish of her position. He did much, however, to atone for his error—for error we think he committed—by his conduct to Hetty after her apprehension:

but we are far from pleased at his so coolly, and so speedily, finding for himself a wife in Dinah Morris. We fancy, however, that it is a true reaction of nature that the author depicts;—and, certainly there is perfect truth in the love passages with Dinah, and in the experiences of that probation of love which she piously appointed for herself.

We know nothing about *George Eliot*:—but we can come to no other conclusion than that *he* is a woman. The descriptions of men always contain a woman's "points of a man,"—form, complexion, locks, eyes, and so on; while essentially feminine characteristics are imputed, and action and motive are put under constructions such as a woman would most naturally supply. On the other hand, all the women of the book are as full of nature, as self-consistent, as inwardly and entirely womanly, as it is possible to conceive. If Mr. Eliot be a man, he has a rich and singular inheritance from his mother, of a woman's instincts and feelings. Man or woman, we shall look eagerly for *George Eliot* to visit us again.

Gleanings.

"It is stated," says the *Entr'acte*, "that Rossini is about to write an opera in five acts for the Académie Impériale de Musique of Paris."

M. de Luca has communicated to the Academy of Sciences in Paris a case of cancer in the stomach cured by lime water in the space of a fortnight.

Miss Edith Heraud will read *Antigone*, in conjunction with Mr. Henry Nicholls, on Saturday next, the 9th inst., at the Crystal Palace.

M. Perrotin's appeal to those who had correspondence with Béranger has already called in 2,200 of his letters.

It is stated in an Algerian journal that Abdel-Kader has written memoirs of his life, and that a French literary man is now engaged in revising them for publication.

A subscription is on foot for raising a testimonial to the late Mr. William Weir, long and honourably connected with newspaper literature and the *Daily News*.

We (*Athenæum*) understand that Mr. Tennyson's new volume of poems, which is nearly ready for the press, is entitled "The King's Idylls," and that the subject relates to the legend of King Arthur.

Messrs. A. and C. Black have announced the republication of the forty-eight volume edition of the *Waverley Novels*, with the original ninety-six steel engravings, and upwards of 1,000 wood-engravings in addition. A new type is to be used and the volumes, price 4s. 6d. each, will be ready for delivery with the May magazines. A new illustrated edition of the American novelist, Cooper, has been recently commenced in New York, which is said to surpass anything of the kind hitherto published there.

The following is a list of the principal works announced for early publication: *A Life for a Life*, by the author of "John Halifax;" *Weld's Pyrenees* from West to East; *Hamilton's Life* of James Wilson; *Palleke's Life* of Schiller; *Geoffrey Hamlyn*, by Henry Kingsley; *Masson's British Novelists*; *Robertson on the Corinthians*; *Impressions of America*, by C. Mackay; *A Lady's Tour Round Monte Rosa*; *Sixteen Years of an Artist's Life*, by Mrs. Elizabeth Murray; *Robert Mornay*, by Captain Maxse; *Realities of Paris Life*; *Notes from the Diary of Samuel Rogers*; *Westcott's Introduction to the Gospels*; *Chadwick's Life and Times of Defoe*; *Leslie's Life of Sir Joshua Reynolds*; *Buckle's History of Civilisation*, vol. 2; *Athens and Therapia*, by W. N. Senior; *Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers*, by Members of the Alpine Club; *Hong-Kong to Manila*; *Wiseman's Lectures on Art*; *Ceylon*, by Sir J. Emerson Tennent; *Maurice on Revelation*; *Our Farm of Four Acres*; *Memorials of Percy B. Shelley*, edited by Lady Shelley; *Schimmelpenninck on Beauty*, new ed.; *Life of Jabez Bunting*, by his Son; *Moule's Early Christian Oratory*; *Westcott's Sermons on Miracles*; *English Revolutions*, by Dr. Vaughan; *The Emotions and the Will*, by A. Bain; *Disquisitions*, by John Stuart Mill; *Chiefs of Parties*, by D. O. Maddy; *Burgon's Memoir of P. F. Tytler*.

THE COMMERCIAL PRINCIPLE IN THE CHURCH.—Much scandal has been caused in New York, by a great "sale of pews" in the church of that popular preacher, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, pastor of the Plymouth Church, New York. A certain scale of upset prices was affixed to the pews according to their situation and comfort, and those who offered the greatest amount of premium on that price was declared their owner for a year. The sale was a scene of great excitement; extravagant sums were given for the best pews, and the amount realised was 25,000 dollars! The chapel will hold about 3,000 people. The numbers who seek to enter it every Sunday are estimated at 6,000, and one of the results of this mode of disposing of the pews is that 500 of the members of the church are excluded altogether. In reply to remonstrances which have been made, Mr. Beecher writes: "A church, when it deals with material things, is subject to just the same commercial law as any other body. Buying and selling in a church are just the same as in a store. Both should be honest and equitable, and, if they are, it is all sham to talk of the church being too sacred for worldly things. Whenever a church comes to that part of

its business which is secular and requires commercial wisdom, then it must stand, just like any other honest concern, subject to all the equitable laws of matter and money. The pews must be sold and taxed, or rented every year, and this must be done publicly that all may have a chance; and if the pews are not much sought after there will be but little trouble or complaint. But if the pews are fewer than the applicants, if ten men want seats when but one can be accommodated, how are we to select which shall have them? Shall there be a perpetual scramble? Then the strongest will get them. Shall they be rented privately? Then the alert and shrewd will get them. Shall they be rented openly and in fair competition? Then, inevitably they must follow the commercial law, and the man who wants them most, and has the means of paying the most, must have them."

BIRTHS.

OSBORNE.—March 25, the wife of Mr. J. S. Osborne, High-street, Clapham, of a son.

ANDREWES.—March 31, at Grey Friars' House, Reading, Mrs. Charles J. Andrewes, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HALL—YOUNG.—Feb. 16, at Madras, by the Rev. E. J. Evans, B.A., the Rev. George Hall, B.A., of the London Missionary Society, to Mary, daughter of the late Montgomery Young, Esq., of the British Linen Company's Bank, Edinburgh.

RUSTON—BROWN.—March 15, at Nether Chapel, Sheffield, by the Rev. F. J. Falding, of Rotherham College, Mr. Joseph Ruston, of the Sheaf Iron Works, Lincoln, youngest son of the late Robert Ruston, Esq., of Chatteris, to Jane, youngest daughter of William Brown, Esq., of the Sheffield and Rotherham Bank.

CROSS—BRIDLE.—March 24, at the Independent Chapel, Lyme Regis, by the Rev. James Williams, Mr. Thomas Cross, to Miss Edith Bridle, both of Lyme Regis.

BRIDLE—GAGE.—At the same time and place, Mr. Edward Bridle, to Miss Ann Gage.

HAWSON—BAYLY.—March 22, at Queen-street Chapel, Woolwich, by the Rev. J. H. Hinton, of London, the Rev. Charles Hawson, minister of that place of worship, to Miss Mary W. Bayly, of the former place, and sister to Mr. J. B. Bayly, publisher, Otley.

NISBET—HADLOW.—March 30, at Princess-street Chapel, Gravesend, by the Rev. J. Adey, R. I. Nisbet, Esq., to Louisa, daughter of S. J. Hadlow, Esq., of Gravesend.

DAVIDSON—BROADBENT.—March 30, at Trinity-road Chapel, Halifax, by the Rev. W. Walters, Mr. John Davidson, to Miss Charlotte Broadbent, both of Stainland.

REED—CULLEN.—March 31, the Rev. Andrew Reed, B.A., of Bedford Chapel, Camden Town, London, to Ellen, daughter of the Rev. G. D. Cullen, of Edinburgh.

LAMBERT—SHUTT.—March 31, at the Superintendent Registrar's office, Lady-lane, Leeds, Mr. Amos Lambert, photographic artist, Leeds, to Sarah Feasby, second daughter of Mr. Dennis Shutt, of Harrogate.

DEATHS.

WALTON.—March 25, at Stoke Newington, Joseph, the eldest son of J. Walton, Esq., aged one year and a-half.

TYLER.—March 27, at her residence, Notting-hill, after a short illness, in the fifty-seventh year of her age, Mary, wife of Mr. William Tyler, of Notting-hill, and Crane-court, Fleet-street.

RAE.—April 2, at 51, Paterson-street, Glasgow, Catherine, eldest daughter of Mr. Robert Rae, of the Commonwealth, aged nine years and ten months.

CALLCOTT.—April 3, at 10, Campden-grove, Kensington, Maria Hutchins Callcott, daughter of the late Dr. Callcott, aged sixty years.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

The Funds have for the most part been inactive during the week. On Saturday Consols closed $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. worse than the previous day. The transactions were limited, and principally of a speculative character. On Monday Consols closed 1-16 to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. worse than on Saturday. The dealers were principally occupied with the arrangement of the monthly account. The Ministerial announcement of a dissolution caused a decline to the extent of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to-day. Although the commercial bills due yesterday, the 4th of the month, represented a large aggregate amount, they have been punctually met, and no failures of importance have ensued. The applications at the Bank were numerous, but not pressing. The inquiry for discount accommodation is still tolerably active, and it is not expected that the market will relapse into the easy and quiescent position which it presented at the beginning of the year.

Specie and bullion have arrived during the past week to the extent of 408,000*l.* The whole of the imported gold that has come to hand has been sent to the Continent, besides the sums taken from the Bank. The steamer Ceylon conveys to the East the enormous amount of 956,773*l.*, all silver, except 28,861*l.* in gold. The Government remittance in silver for Calcutta is 390,000*l.* The arrivals of specie to-day amount to about 480,000*l.*

Increased heaviness was apparent on the Paris Bourse yesterday, the 3 per Cents. having closed at 68 15 for both Money and Account.

Increased animation is apparent in Foreign Securities, but prices are generally depressed.

The transactions in the Railway Share Market have been limited, and, in most instances, prices have been depressed. Eastern Counties have declined to 59*½*. London and Blackwall to 68*½* 66*½*. North Western to 94*½* 94*½*. South Western to 92*½*. Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln, to 37*½*. Midland to 101*½* 101*½*. North British to 57*½*. North Eastern, Berwick, to 91*½*; and South Eastern to 70*½*. Lancashire and Yorkshire have improved to 94*½*; and Great Westerns to 58*½*. In the Foreign Market prices are also rather lower. Eastern of France are dealt in at 24*½* 24*½*. Pernambuco have

declined to 7½. Lombardo-Venetian Old Shares to 9½; and the New to 8½. The Colonial undertakings exhibited little activity. Grand Trunk of Canada have improved to 35½. Great Western of Canada New Shares are 8½; and East India have receded to 102½.

Joint Stock Bank and Miscellaneous Shares show a downward tendency.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS DURING THE WEEK.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Cent. Consols	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½
4 per Cent. Consols	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½
5 per Cent. Consols	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½
India Stock	221	221	221	221	221	221
Bank Stock	33	35	35	35	35	35
Exchange	10	10	10	10	10	10
Long Annuities	—	—	—	—	—	—

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—A highly-respectable lady having been afflicted for more than ten years with consumptive symptoms, nervousness, indigestion, and with other internal disorders of a very serious nature, of which she could get no relief, has become restored to health by simple means. She will inform any sufferer of the means by which she became restored, either on personal application, or on receipt of a directed envelope.—Address, Mrs. George Morrison, No. 11, Walpole-street, Chelsea, S.W.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—The most eminent medical authorities coincide in extolling this remedy as far more effectual than any in the cure of consumption, coughs, asthma, bronchitis, neuralgia, diphtheria, rheumatism, &c.; "relief instantaneous" perfectly safe in administration, and no injurious after-effects. Sole manufacturer, J. T. Davis, Pharmacist, to H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. May be had of all respectable Chemists. Sold in bottles 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. Sent carriage free on receipt of Stamps or Post Office Order. Medical reports forwarded on application. None genuine without the words, "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne," engraved on the stamp. This is well worth the attention of the afflicted.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—To Travellers.—In this age of locomotion many persons are attacked by illness when absent from their homes, and their usual medical attendant; the result is, that ignorance of the patient's constitution often leads to strong medicines being prescribed which ever after weaken the system. Hence Holloway's inestimable remedies being composed of harmless ingredients, without a particle of mercury, or other noxious matter, should form the companion in travel of every one, as he may, with confidence, use them for any disorder or ailment, whether external or internal; nothing rectifies disordered digestion, arising from rich viands or luxurious living, so soon as these pills, which suit all temperaments and constitutions, and are equally effective in all climates.

WE QUOTE SOME INTERESTING CURES WITHOUT MEDICINE OF indigestion (dyspepsia), flatulency, constipation, nervous, bilious and liver complaints, cough, asthma, consumption and debility, by Du Barry's delicious Revalenta Arabica Food. Cure No. 49,832.—Worham Ling, near Diss, Norfolk. Fifty years indescribable agony with dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness at the stomach, and vomitings, have been removed by Du Barry's excellent Revalenta Arabica Food.—Maria Joly. Cure No. 3,006.—Thirteen years' cough, indigestion, and general debility have been removed by Du Barry's excellent Revalenta Arabica Food.—Athol-street, Perth. James Porter. Cure 47,121.—Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, of Naxing Vigarage, Waltham Cross, Herts, a cure of extreme nervousness, indigestion, gatherings, low spirits, and nervous fancies. Cure 48,314.—Miss Elizabeth Yeoman, Gateacre, near Liverpool: a cure of ten years' dyspepsia, and all the horrors of nervous irritability.

[Supported by testimonials from the celebrated Professors of Chemistry, Dr. Andrew Ure, Dr. Shorland, Dr. Harvey, Dr. Campbell, Dr. Gattiker, Dr. Wurzer, Dr. Ingram, Lord Stuart de Decies, Major General Thomas King, and many other respectable persons, whose health has been restored by it, after all other means of cure had failed. Suitably packed with full instructions. In canisters, 1lb., 2s. 6d.; 2lb., 4s. 6d.; 5lb., 11s.; 12lb., 22s. The 12lb. canisters are sent carriage free, on receipt of Post-office order. Barry Du Barry and Co., 77, Regent-street, London, and through all Chemists and Grocers in town and country. Important caution against the fearful dangers of spurious imitations:—The Vice-Chancellor Sir William Page Wood granted an Injunction on the 10th March, 1854, against Alfred Hooper Nevill, for imitating "Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food."]

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th of Vic., cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, March 30, 1859.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued	£38,404,950
Government Debt	£11,015,100
Other Securities	3,459,000
Gold Bullion	18,929,950
Silver Bullion	—
	£33,404,950

BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' Capital	£14,533,000
Reserve	3,658,330
Public Deposits	9,346,914
Other Deposits	13,879,985
Seven Day and other Bills	744,853
	£42,183,091
	£42,183,091

March 31, 1859. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, April 1, 1859.

BANKRUPT.

HAYWOOD, T., Homerton, grocer, April 14, May 12.
SHEPARD, J., King's Lynn, brick manufacturer, April 15, May 12.
RUIH, G. F., Crutched-friars, merchant, April 9, May 14.
WOOD, T., Granville-place, Bagnigge-wells-road, cowkeeper, April 13, May 14.
BARNETT, B. L., Gracechurch-street, shipowner, April 11, May 16.
FORD, R., Boundary-road, St. John's-wood, grocer, and High-street, Marylebone, oilman and mantle-maker, April 11, May 16.
DRUON, T., Weymouth-street, Portland-place, butcher, April 11, May 16.
FRAMPTON, J., Poole, butcher, April 12, May 17.
AISHEN, W., Hanley Castle, near Upton-upon-Severn, Worcester-shire, baker, April 14, May 7.
BEDDART, H., and BEDDART, J., Nottingham, lace manufacturers, April 13, May 3.
HAWKINS, R., Carmarthen, cattle dealer, April 12, May 10.
MORGAN, J., Cardiff, cattle-dealer, April 12, May 10.
FOSTER, M., Bradford, Yorkshire, bill broker, April 12, May 10.
CAMP, J., Chesterfield, bootmaker, April 16, May 7.
HANLAW, J. M., Portwood Stockport, Cheshire, cotton doubler, April 14, May 5.
BARNES, W., Udale, Cumberland, miller, April 12, May 17.

Tuesday, April 5, 1859.

RAWL, J. H., Leadenhall-street, tailor, April 16, May 19.
Sims, W. R., and Sims, A. R., Fish-street-hill, merchants, April 15, May 17.
NEWBY, J. O., Wolverhampton, pork butcher, April 18, May 11.
BANASTER, G. H., Oldbury, Worcester, tailor and draper, April 16, May 6.
SLORAH, J., Kidderminster, glass and lead merchant, April 18, May 11.
DAY, R., and DAY, T., Goolie, York, ship builders, April 18, May 13.
DEELEY, J., Aston, Warwickshire, beer-seller, grinder, and polisher, April 18, May 9.
WELTHALL, S., Linton, Yorkshire, cattle dealer, April 15, May 15.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE LONDON, Monday, April 4.

The arrivals of British wheat and flour last week consisted of 4,208 quarters wheat, and 3,682 sacks of flour coastwise, and 3,586 quarters and 14,494 sacks by rail. The foreign arrivals in the same period amounted to 970 quarters wheat from Königsberg—270 quarters from Sweden and Denmark—240 quarters from Holland—3,970 quarters France—1,900 quarters Odessa—2,500 quarters Merxyn. Barley, 1,749 quarters from Sweden—6,250 quarters Denmark—1,500 quarters Hamburg—500 quarters France—2,600 quarters Odessa—6,504 quarters Turkey—630 quarters Egypt. Oats, 21,894 quarters from Sweden—6,694 quarters Denmark—90 quarters Hamburg. Flour, 20 barrels, and 1,798 sacks from France, and 30 sacks from Rotterdam. We had a moderate quantity of English wheat offering this morning, for which last Monday's prices were asked but little progress was made, and the greater part was unsold at the close of market; the sale of foreign was restricted to quite a retail trade, without change in price. Flour went off very slowly, and we quote Norfolks at 25s to 27s per sack. White peas fully as dear, but in beans little doing. Malting barley, owing to the warm weather, met with less inquiry, and grinding and distilling easier to buy. The supply of oats, chiefly from Danish and Swedish ports, having increased, the trade was dull, and prices fully 6d lower than on this day week. Linseed dull; cakes scarce, but prices unaltered. Both red and white cloverseed offering cheaper, and the demand falling off. The weather is remarkably warm, and wind S.W.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat	s. d.	Wheat	s. d.
Essex and Kent, Red	40 to 44	Dantzic	50 to 54
Ditto White	44 46	Königsberg, Red	44 46
Lincoln, Norfolk, &c.	—	Pomeranian, Red	46 50
Yorkshire Red	—	Boston	46 50
Scotch	40 44	Danish and Holstein	42 46
Bye	32 34	East Friesland	42 44
Barley, malting	36 40	Petersburg	32 43
Distilling	26 28	Riga and Archangel	—
Malt (pale)	60 64	Polish Odessa	35 40
Beans, mangel	36 46	Marianopol	46 48
Ticks	—	Taganrog	—
Harrow	—	Egyptian	30 32
Pigeon	—	American (U.S.)	40 46
Peas, White	40 42	Barley, Pomeranian	26 32
Grey	40 41	Königsberg	—
Maple	40 41	Danish	26 28
Boilers	—	East Friesland	22 23
Tares (English new)	60 68	Egyptian	20 21
Foreign	56 65	Odessa	21 22
Oats (English new)	21 27	Beans—	—
Flour, town made, per	—	Horse	36 40
Sack of 280 lbs	38 40	Pigeon	40 42
Linseed, English	—	Egyptian	32 34
Baltic	60 62	Peas, White	38 40
Black Sea	60 62	Oats—	—
Hempseed	42 44	Dutch	18 25
Caparyseed	64 66	Jahde	18 24
Glucose, per cwt. of	—	Danish	17 23
112lbs. English	70 80	Danish, Yellow feed	21 23
German	46 55	Swedish	22 24
French	54 62	Petersburg	20 24
American	54 60	Flour, per bar. of 198lbs.	—
Linseed Cakes, 134 lbs to 144 lbs	—	New York	20 25
Sape Cakes, 64 lbs to 77 lbs per ton	—	Spanish, per sack	—
Rapeseed, 344 lbs to 354 lbs per last	—	Carawayseed, per cwt.	30 35

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread, in the metropolis, are from 6d to 7d; household ditto, 4d to 5d.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, April 4.

The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 2,601 head. To-day's market was scantily supplied with foreign beasts and calves; but the show of sheep was tolerably good. Compared with Monday last, the arrivals of beasts fresh up from our own grazing districts were only moderate, both as regards number and quality. Prime Scots, crosses, &c., sold somewhat freely at full quotations, the top figure being 5s per 11bs, but all other breeds moved off slowly, at barely stationary prices. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire we received 1,800 Scots, shorthorns, and crosses; from other parts of England, 850 of various breeds; from Scotland, 340 Scots and crosses; and from Ireland 150 oxen and heifers. There was about an average supply of sheep on offer, in fair condition. Prime Downs and half-breeds changed hands somewhat freely, at full currencies. All other breeds moved off slowly, at barely late rates to a slight decline, when compared with Monday last. About two-thirds of the sheep were out of the wool, and they changed hands at 8d per 8lbs beneath those with full fleeces. There was a slight improvement in the lamb trade compared with Thursday last, and prices were supported. About 300 came to hand from the Isle of Wight. The few calves in the market sold without difficulty, at very full prices. We had a dull sale for pigs, at barely last week's quotations.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.		s. d.	
Inf. coarse beasts	3 4 to 3 8	Pr. coarse woolled	5 0 to 5 6
Second quality	3 10 4 4	Prime Southdown	5 8 5 10
Prime large oxen	4 6 4 8	Lge. coarse calves	3 10 4 8
Prime Scots, &c.	4 10 5 0	Prime small	4 10 5 6
Coarse inf. sheep	3 10 4 4	Large hogs	3 0 3 6
Second quality	4 6 4 10	Neat-sm. porkers	3 8 4 2

Lambs 5s 4d to 6s 8d.

Suckling calves, 18s. to 22s. Quarter-old store pigs, 19s. to 22s. each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, April 4.

The supplies of beef and mutton on offer to-day are moderately extensive; of lamb, veal, and pork, very moderate. The trade generally is in a sluggish state, as follows:—

Per 8lbs by the carcass.		s. d.	
Inf. beef	3 4 to 3 6	Small pork	3 10 to 4 2
Middling ditto	3 8 3 10	Inf. mutton	3 6 4 0
Prime large do.	4 0 4 2	Middling ditto	4 2 4 4
Do. small do.	4 2 4 4	Prime ditto	4 6 4 8
Large pork	3 8 4 8	Veal	3 10 4 8

Lamb, 4s 10d to 6s 0d.

PRODUCE MARKET, MINING-LANE, April 5.

TEA.—The market has been exceedingly firm, and prices have tended upwards. Good common corgon is quoted 13½d per lb.

SUGAR.—Prices generally have been steady, but the inquiry for home consumption has not been active. In the refined market the demand has been very moderate, with little alteration to report in values.

COFFEE.—The market being very bare of good qualities, prices are fully maintained for plantation Ceylon; and other descriptions are at full rates. The falling off in the stocks on hand, compared with those of the same period of the past year, amount to about 1,000 tons.

RICE.—There has been more inquiry, and a rather extensive business has been done, at slightly improved rates.

SALT.—The market has been rather more active, and

prices are firmer. Bengal 4 per cent. refraction sold for 40s per cwt.

PROVISIONS, Monday, April 4.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 1,050 firkins butter and 3,200 bales bacon, and from foreign parts 7,500 casks butter and 221 bales bacon. In the Irish butter market the demand is almost confined to anything of really sound quality; inferior scarcely saleable. Foreign meets a good sale at rather low rates; finest Dutch, 12s. In the bacon market there was a good business transacted, and an advance of 2s to 3s per cwt. realised; sales of prime Waterford made at 60 to 62s on board for shipment, landed rates from 55s to 61s, according to quality, and the market closed stiff.

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, April 4.—Full average time-of-year supplies of potatoes have come to hand since our last report, coastwise and by land-carriage, in good condition. The imports have amounted to 20 tons from Calais, 22 ditto from Antwerp, and 700 ditto from Ireland. Nearly all kinds are a dull inquiry, as follows:—York Regents, 90s to 105s; Lincolns, 70s to 90s; Essex and Kent, 70s to 100s; Scotch, 40s to 70s; Ditto Cops, 40s to 70s; Foreign, 40s to 60s; Irish, 40s to 60s per ton.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, April 2.—The supply of most things continues sufficient for the demand. Retarded grapes are nearly over; new ones just coming in realise high prices. Pine-apples are not very plentiful. Ripe strawberries may now be had. Barcelona nuts realise 20s per bushel; Brazil, 12s do.; Spanish, 14s do.; almonds, 24s; and the finest desert chestnuts 20s. per bushel. Kent cobs are scarce; they realise 5s per 100lbs. Oranges fetch 3s 6d to 10s per 100. Among vegetables are still some beautiful cauliflowers, which are brought from Cornwall by the grateful. Greens and French beans are very plentiful. French salad may be had in abundance; also forced rhubarb and seakale. Green peas, broad and French beans, new horn carrots, and globe artichokes of foreign growth may now be obtained. Best samples of potatoes are rather dear; other kinds fetch less money; trade heavy. Artichokes fetch from 4s to 6s per dozen. Cucumbers abundant. Cut flowers chiefly consist of Orchids, Gardenias, Heliotropes, Camillias, Violets, Mignonettes, Heaths, and Roses.

SEEDS, London, Monday, April 4.—The demand for seeds continues in retail, with little change in value of all fine qualities of red seed. White seed is in request; but the high values limit sales. Trefoil remains a slow sale. Canary seed was neglected, and could be purchased at 1s to 2s per quarter lower.

HOPS, Monday, April 4.—The activity which has of late characterised our market continues to prevail, every description of average quality forming a ready sale at prices which fully support recent quotations. Choice samples are still scarce and difficult to find.

Advertisements.

THE KING'S MEADOW. By the Rev. H.

H. DORNEY. Price 1s.

Also, by the same Author,

THE VIRGIN MARY. Price 1s.

CONFESSION and the CONFESSIONAL. Price 4d.

THE DAY OF REST. A Lecture Dedicated to both Parties on the Sabbath Question. Price 6d.

London: Ward and Co., 27, Paternoster-row.

TEETH WITHOUT SPRINGS.

33 LUDGATE-HILL AND 110 REGENT-STREET,

Are the Dental Establishments of

MESSRS. GABRIEL,

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED DENTISTS.

Patentees of the system for ensuring perfect Articulation and Mastication without the impediments usually attendant upon the ordinary plans.

In their IMPROVED MINERAL TEETH and FLEXIBLE GUMS, there are no Springs or Wires, no extraction of roots; the fit is of the most unerring accuracy, while, from the flexibility of the agent employed, pressure upon the gums or remaining teeth is entirely avoided.

It is permanent, wholesome, and congenial to the mouth, and when in use defies the notice of the closest observer.

It is only necessary to see them to be convinced of their superiority; and unless every satisfaction be given, no fee is accepted.

The best materials are used, which Messrs. GABRIEL are enabled to supply at prices lower than are usually charged for common qualities, they having on the premises extensive laboratories for the manufacture of every speciality appertaining to the profession.

CONSULTATION GRATIS.—ESTABLISHED 1804.

AND AT 134, DUKE-STREET, LIVERPOOL.

GABRIEL'S TREATISE fully explains the system, and may be had gratis, or stamped envelope.

THE PATENT WHITE ENAMEL, which effectually restores decayed front teeth, can only be obtained as above.—Observe the numbers.

PREPARED WHITE GUTTA PERCHA ENAMEL, the best Stopping for decayed Teeth or Toothache, 1s. 6d. per box, obtainable through any Chemist in town or country, or direct twenty Stamps.

"Messrs. G.'s Improvements in Dentistry are really important, and will well repay a visit to their establishments."—Sunday Times, Sept. 6th, 1857.

COMFORT TO THE FEET.

THE PANNUS CORIUM BOOTS and

SHOES are extremely soft and easy, yielding to the action of the feet, without the least pressure or painful effect. A valuable relief to all who suffer from Corns, Bunions, Gout, Chilblains, or any tenderness of the feet. Admirably adapted for all climates. THE PANNUS CORIUM sold also by the yard or piece. HALL and Co., Patentees, 2, Wellington-street, Strand, leading to Waterloo Bridge.

SHEPPARD'S CHEESE, BUTTER, BACON,

and HAM WAREHOUSE, 33, High-street, and 1, 2, and 3, Three Tuns-passage, Borough. This establishment offers great advantages to the Public. The Trade supplied.

FOR BEST TEAS AND COFFEES,

GO TO EDMONDS,

93, TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.

WHY GIVE MORE?—EXCELLENT TEAS,

Black, Green, and Mixed, are now on Sale, for Family Use, at 2s. 8d. per lb., at NEWSOM and Co.'s Original Tea Warehouse, 50, Borough. Established A.D. 1745.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,

SEE THAT YOU GET IT.

as inferior kinds are often substituted.

REID'S LONDON STOUT.—By taking six

dozen quarts, 3s. 6d.; pints, 2s. 1d.; imperial pints, 3s. Guinness's Stout, Bass's and Allsopp's India Pale Ale, quarts, 6s.; pints, 3s. 6d.; imperial pints, 4s. 6d. Campbell's strong Scotch Ale, quarts, 7s. 6d.; pints, 4s. 6d.; imperial pints, 5s. 6d. Rudgard's India Pale Ale, 28s. per 18-gallon cask. South African Port, Sherry, Madeira, 20s. and 24s. per dozen Canadian Brandy, 15s. per gallon. Price current on application. Terms cash.—SCALES and ANDREW, Wine, Spirit and Beer Merchants, 95, Regent-street, W., London.

THORLEY'S FOOD for CATTLE.—Every person having an interest in domestic or farm animals should obtain a supply of this celebrated and economical Food, which will prove invaluable during the approaching season. For keeping horses in good condition, it is unequalled. Pigs fatten with surprising rapidity upon it, and their flesh increases in flavour and value. Cowkeepers will find great advantage in the increased quantity and improved quality of the milk during its use. All animals are benefited by it. A pamphlet on this interesting subject, accompanied by Testimonials from the principal Nobility, Gentry, and Agriculturists, forwarded on application. In casks containing 448 feeds (measures enclosed), price 50s., carriage paid to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom. Post-office Orders payable to Joseph Thorley, 77, Newgate-street, London.

N.B.—The public are cautioned against being imposed upon by worthless imitations.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY,

The LADIES are respectfully informed that this STARCH is EXCLUSIVELY USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY, and HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESSES say, that although she has tried Wheat, Rice, and other Powder Starches, she has found none of them equal to the GLENFIELD, which is THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED. Wetherpoon and Co., Glasgow and London.

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE

L forms a most agreeable renovating beverage; its efficacy in sickness, general debility, and eruptive complaints, is supported by the testimonials and recommendation of nearly all our metropolitan physicians and medical gentlemen, and it has been recommended by their letters to Her Majesty's Commissariat, also to the H. E. I. Company, as a specific in fevers and other affections of the blood.

The late Dr. Prout characterised its discovery as "unfolding germs of immense benefit to mankind."

Wm. Stevens, Esq., M.D., D.C.L., states in his work on West India fevers that wherever the saline treatment is adopted, the fatal yellow fevers are deprived of their terrors.

The late Dr. Turley states in a letter that in the worst cases of scarlet and typhus fevers he found it, in his experience and family, to act as a specific, no other medicine being required.

John Spurgeon, Esq., M.D., &c., Great Cumberland-street, offers his testimony of approbation both of the principle and mode of administering the Pyretic Saline.

Thomas Carr Jackson, Esq., F.R.C.S., Royal Free Hospital. The late Mr. Guthrie, Army Medical Director. Dr. Septimus Gibbon, of the London Hospital. Dr. Holyland, of the Scutari Hospital.

Further testimonials and directions for its use in disease accompany each bottle. To be obtained of most respectable Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the country, and direct from the maker, H. LAMPLOUGH, 113, Holborn London, in bottles at 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 21s. each.

DR. DE JONGH'S

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL,

Prescribed by the most eminent Medical Men as the safest, purest, and most effectual remedy for CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, INFANTILE WASTING, RICKETS, GENERAL DEBILITY, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

Dr. DE JONGH'S Oil is the most efficacious, the most palatable, and, from its rapid curative effects, unquestionably the most economical of all kinds. Its vast therapeutic superiority over the Pale Oil is established by innumerable testimonials from the most distinguished members of the Medical Profession.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS:—

A. B. GRANVILLE, ESQ., M.D., F.R.S., Author of "The Spas of Germany," "The Spas of England," &c., &c.

"Dr. Granville has used Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Liver Oil extensively in his practice, and has found it not only efficacious, but uniform in its qualities. He has found that this particular kind produces the desired effect in a shorter time than others, and that it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Newfoundland Oil."

RICHARD MOORE LAWRENCE, ESQ., M.D., Physician to H.R.H. the Duke of Saxo-Coburg and Gotha, &c., &c.

"I have frequently tested your Cod Liver Oil, and, so impressed am I with its superiority, that I invariably prescribe it in preference to any other, feeling assured that I am recommending a genuine article, and not a manufactured compound, in which the efficacy of this invaluable medicine is destroyed."

Sold ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; and labelled with Dr. DE JONGH'S stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by most respectable Chemists.

ANSAR, HARFORD, & CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON (W.C.) *Purchasers are earnestly cautioned against proposed substitutions.

RUPTURES.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATENT

LEVER TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—*Church and State Gazette.*

Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—William Ferguson, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College, Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; C. G. Guthrie, Esq., Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W. Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital; T. Callaway, Esq., Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; W. Coulson, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the Magdalen Hospital; T. Blizard Curling, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital; W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police Force; Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince Albert; Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S.; James Luke, Esq., Surgeon to the London Truss Society; Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S.; and many others.

A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer.

Mr. WHITE, 225, PICCADILLY, LONDON. Price of a Single Truss, 10s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d. Postage, 1s.

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Price of an Umbilical Truss, 42s. and 52s. Postage, a 10d. Post-office Orders to be made payable to John White, Post Office, Piccadilly.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c.

The material of which these are made is recommended by the faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of WEAKNESS, and swelling of the LEGS, VARI-COSE VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price from 7s. 3d. to 10s. each. Postage 6d.

John White, Manufacturer 225, Piccadilly, London

GILLINGWATER'S FAMED ARTICLES

for the HAIR, 95, GOSWELL-ROAD, and 148, HOLBORN BARS.

NO MORE GRAY HAIR.—The most wonderful discovery of the present age is GILLINGWATER'S ATRAPILATORY HAIR DYE. It changes red or gray hair to a permanent and natural brown or black. Its application is most easy; it is as harmless as pure water, and yet its extraordinary power upon the hair is so effective and instantaneous, that the hair is coloured permanently the moment it is touched by the dye. Sold in cases at 2s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., and 21s.

FINE HEAD of HAIR, the Beard, Whiskers, and Mustaches.—The successful results of the last half century have proved beyond question that GILLINGWATER'S QUININE POMADE possesses peculiarly nourishing powers in the growth, restoration, and improvement of the human hair, and when every other specific has failed. It prevents it from falling off or turning gray, strengthens weak hair, and makes it beautifully soft, curly, and glossy. In the growth of the beard, whiskers, eyebrows, and mustaches, it is unfailing in its stimulative operation. In bottles 2s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each.

GILLINGWATER'S HAIR DESTROYER, the most certain and elegant preparation for the removal of superfluous hair on the arms, neck, and face, so inimical to beauty. It is perfectly innocent, and is easy and pleasant in use. In boxes 3s. 6d. each.

Sent free to any Railway Station in the Kingdom, and sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute.

HAIR DYE.—248, HIGH HOLBORN

(Opposite Day and Martin's).—ALEX. ROSS'S LIQUID DYE produces, with little trouble, light or dark colours to grey hair. 3s. 6d. free; in plain covers, per post, for fifty-four stamps.

Private Hair-dyeing Rooms. Hints on Dress and on the Hair, free, for one stamp.

HAIR DESTROYER.—248, HIGH HOLBORN.

ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY REMOVES SUPERFLUOUS HAIR from the face, neck, or arms without injury to the skin, price 3s. 6d.; free, in plain covers, fifty stamps.

Hair-curling Fluid, 3s. 6d. per bottle; free, fifty-four stamps. Cantharides Oil, a sure restorer of the Hair, 3s. 6d. per bottle; free for fifty-four stamps.

THE HAIR.—The best means to adorn it is

to use Churcher's Toilet Cream, which imparts fragrance, softness, and beauty to it, and is most economical. Price 1s., 1s. 6d., and 6s. The best Hair Dye is Batchelor's Instantaneous Colomian, in the New York Original Packets: price 4s. 6d., 7s., and 14s. Sold by Hair-dressers, and by R. Hovenden, Great Marlborough-street (three doors east of the Pantheon), W.; and 57 and 58, Crown-street, Finsbury-square, London, E.C.

GREY HAIR RESTORED to its ORIGINAL

COLOUR.—Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, and Rheumatism, cured by F. M. HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC COMBS, HAIR and FLESH BRUSHES. They require no preparation, are always ready for use, and cannot get out of order. Brushes 10s. and 15s.; Combs, from 2s. 6d. to 20s. GREY HAIR and BALDNESS PREVENTED by F. M. HERRING'S PATENT PREVENTIVE BRUSH, price 4s. and 5s.—Offices: 92, Basinghall-street, London, where may be had gratis, or post free for four stamps, the Illustrated Pamphlet, "Why Hair becomes Grey, and the Remedy." Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute.

DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT

HAIR, WHISKERS, &c.? If so, use Miss Coupelle's Crinoline, which has for many years been noted all over the world for its almost miraculous properties, and is the only remedy for restoring the hair that can be fully depended upon. It is guaranteed to produce whiskers, mustaches, eyebrows, &c., in a few weeks, and will be found eminently successful in nourishing, curling, and beautifying the hair; checking greyness in all its stages, strengthening weak hair, preventing its falling off, and restoring it in baldness, from whatever cause. Upwards of one hundred physicians recommend it in the nursery for producing a fine healthy head of hair, and averting baldness in after years.

Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers in the world. Price 2s., or will be sent post free on receipt of twenty-four penny stamps, by Miss Coupelle, 69, Castle-street, Newman-street, Oxford-street, London. Family bottles, price 6s. each, containing the quantity of five small ones. At home daily, except Sundays, from Eleven till Five. "Five Minutes' Advice on the Hair, Whiskers, &c., with numerous testimonials, indisputable facts, which the sceptical are invited to read, and a list of hundreds of agents in England, Ireland, and Scotland, sent post free for two penny stamps.

HAIR DYE.—COUPELLE'S DYE is the only pure and efficient one extant; it changes the hair in three minutes to any required shade, from light auburn to a jet black, so beautifully natural as to defy detection, and will be found infinitely superior to the many disgraceful dyes now advertised, which smell horribly, stain the skin, burn the hair, and leave an unnatural tinge. Price 3s. 6d. of all chemists and perfumers, or sent free by post on receipt of fifty-two penny post stamps, by Miss Coupelle, 69, Castle-street, Newman-street, London.

FRAMPTON'S PILL of HEALTH

Price 1s. 1d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

This excellent family medicine is the most effective remedy for indigestion, bilious and liver complaints, sick headache, loss of appetite, drowsiness, giddiness, spasms, and all disorders of the stomach and bowels; and for elderly people, or where an occasional aperient is required, nothing can be better adapted.

For FEMALES these pills are truly excellent, removing all obstructions, the distressing headache so very prevalent with the sex, depression of spirits, dullness of sight, nervous affections, blotches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, and give a healthy, juvenile bloom to the complexion.

Sold by all medicine vendors. Observe "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," on the Government stamp.

PRICHARD'S DANDELION, CAMOMILE,

RHUBARB, and GINGER PILLS.

This excellent Compound, skilfully adjusted, is an unfailing remedy for Indigestion, Constipation, Liver, Bilious, and all Stomach Complaints. Its action being mild and certain, cannot fail to restore health, and, by occasional use, prove the most valuable medicine ever brought before the public. Well adapted for parties going abroad. In bottles, 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

Prepared only by Mr. Prichard, Apothecary, 65, Charing-cross, London; and may be had of all medicine vendors. Sent free by post. N.B. Be sure to ask for Prichard's.

A BERNETHY'S PILL for the NERVES and

MUSCLES.

INVALIDS who suffer from Lowness of Spirits, Want of Sleep, Loss of Appetite, and Bilious Attacks, will hail this medicine as a great blessing. It acts by purifying the blood and by restoring the stomach, liver, and bowels to their healthy state, and thus eradicates melancholy, weakness of limbs, &c. The smallest size box will be quite sufficient to convince any invalid of the extraordinary virtues of these pills. Price 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. a box. Agents: Barclay, 65, Farringdon-street, and Hannay, 65, Oxford-street. Any medicine vendor will procure them.

TEETH!

No. 9, Lower Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square.

(Removed from No. 61.)

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS

PATENT.—Newly-invented and Patented application of chemically-prepared White and Gum-coloured India-rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.

Mr. EPHRAIM MOSELY, Surgeon-Dentist, 9, Lower Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, Sole Inventor and Patentee.

A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of CHEMICALLY-PREPARED WHITE and GUM-COLOURED INDIA-RUBBER, as a lining to the ordinary gold or bone frame. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted in a few of their most prominent features:—

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The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically-prepared India-rubber, and, as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may, with thorough comfort, be imbibed and retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell and taste being at the same time wholly provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation.

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